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Friday, November 16, 1973
Kartika 25, 1895 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**(Ninth Session)**

*(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**
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# LOK SABHA DEBATES



LOK SABHA

*Friday, November 16, 1973/Kartika 25, 1895 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## WELCOME TO SWISS PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the hon. Members of this House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excelleney Mr. Marius Lampert, President of the Swiss Senate; Madam Lampert, and the hon, Members of the Swiss Parliamentary Delegation and their wives and daughter who are on a visit to India as our most honoured guests.

The delegation arrived yesterday morning and will be in India for eight days. This is too short a stay, but we will try to do as much as possible in eight days. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to their Parliament, Government and the people of Switzerland.

I may also thank them personally and on your behalf for the presentation they made last night after dinner, a very new type of Swiss time-piece, a big and a very heavy one, and this is the latest. It does not need winding or any movement or shaking for automatic winding. You just place it on the table on an even level and it takes its winding or momentum from the atmosphere. I assure you we have any type of atmosphere in this House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why not lay it on the Table of the house?

MR. SPEAKER: It is already laid on the Table of the Speaker. So, it will have sometimes moderate atmosphere, sometimes hot, sometimes very hot, cold and colder—all types of atmosphere it will have. I am going to show it to you in their presence. I will put it like this. It is veiled as a bride! It is quite heavy. I will place it in the Library; if you like you can have a look at it and have a feel of its weight. I thank them very much again for this beautiful gift, especially a time-piece for which their country is known all over the world. This is the latest model that has come to our Parliament. I think whenever you go to Geneva, you must have a Swiss watch.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Decisions taken by Government on the Third Pay Commission's Report

*82. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he would lay on the Table of the House a statement showing major decisions taken by Government on the Third Pay Commission's Report; and

(b) whether the decisions have been communicated to all the Ministries/Departments, Attached and Subordinate Offices and Autonomous Bodies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) A Resolution No. 70(34)/73-Imp.Cell dated 1st November, 1973 announcing the decisions of Government on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission relating to pay scales, allowances, retirement benefits etc. in respect of civilian employees of the Central Government in Class II, III and IV has been published in in Part I, Section I of the Gazette of India Extraordinary No. 257 dated 1st November, 1973 copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library on the 8th November, 1973.

(b). A copy of the Resolution has been communicated to the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and all others concerned. The decisions of Government are not, directly applicable to employees of autonomous bodies.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: What are the dates from which decisions of the Pay Commission will be effective and what are the reasons for fixing those dates and not implementing them immediately or within a reasonable time? What are the reasons for not implementing those recommendations immediately?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The date of implementation is declared in the decision itself; it will be 1st January, 1973. All the necessary steps have been taken to implement them. Decisions were announced sometime in October and immediately steps had been taken to see that the resolution is notified and necessary orders are also being issued from time to time.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: I should like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons which tempted the Government to change some of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, which was not the case with the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission? May I know if the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission will be accepted *in toto* or will there be any major changes in the recommendations?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Government has announced its decision in which we have accepted certain improvements in certain recommendations though it was not done so in the case of the Second Pay Commission. We thought it necessary to improve some of the recommendations after discussions with the representatives of the employees.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह बात सही है कि जनवरी से ले कर अक्तूबर तक का वेतन आप जमा करना चाहते हैं, कर्मचारियों को देना नहीं चाहते जिस से कर्मचारी संघ के लोग सहमत नहीं हैं ?

दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब आप ने वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर अंतिम निर्णय लिया उस समय कर्मचारियों के विभिन्न संघों के प्रतिनिधियों से चर्चा की थी क्या ? यदि हां, तो किन किन प्रतिनिधियों को बुलाया था और उन का क्या मत था ? इस निर्णय से काफी संघों में नाराजी है और उन्हों ने हड़ताल का नोटिस दिया है । साथ ही यह भी बतायें कि जो वेतन बढ़ने वाला है उस में कितना पैसा खर्च होगा और जो पेट्रोल पर टैक्स आप ने लगाया है उस से कितनी आमदनी होगी ?

**श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण** : यह बात ठीक है कि हम जो देने वाले हैं वह जनवरी से देंगे । एरियर्स के बारे में हम चाहते थे कि सेविंग के काम लिये वह पैसा गवर्नमेंट के पास रहे, लेकिन इस के बारे में कोई कम्पलशन नहीं होना चाहिये और नहोगा । लोगों को समझाने की बात हो सकती है और उस की हम कोशिश करेंगे । लेकिन अगर उन की मर्जी नहीं होगी तो उन पर इस को लादने

वाली चीज होने वाली नहीं है, और न ऐसा करने का इरादा है। हम ने कल परसों उन से बातें की हैं लेकिन उन की इस के लिये तैयारी नजर नहीं आती। यह जरूर है कि जब हमारी उन के साथ बातें हुईं तो उन्होंने हमारे सामने कई बात रक्खीं, जो हम पूरी पूरी नहीं मान सकते थे। जो हम ने कहा वह उन्हें कहां तक मंजूर है यह कहना मुश्किल है, लेकिन जो हमें ठीक लगा वह हम ने करने की कोशिश की है। उन के लिये हमारे मन में जो अपनापन है उसकी नजर से करने की कोशिश की है जहां तक पैसे की बात है वह 60 करोड़ से कुछ ज्यादा लगेगा। पेट्रोल से हम को कितना धन मिलेगा उस के बारे में हम ने पहले कुछ कहा है, लेकिन यह हम पर निर्भर करता है कि कितना कैंजम्शन कम है या कितना ज्यादा है।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : यह जो निर्णय हुआ है उस से अनेक मजदूर संगठन सहमत नहीं है और उन्होंने हड़ताल का नोटिस दिया है। क्या इस की जानकारी सरकार को है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : इस में से हड़ताल कहां निकलती है ? आप हड़ताल की बात क्यों उठा रहे हैं ?

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : बहुत से संगठनों ने हड़ताल की नोटिस दी है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : इस में से हड़ताल की बात नहीं उठती है।

**श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि यह निर्णय पैंशनर्स और फौज वालों पर लागू होगा या नहीं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि यह आटोनोमस बाडीज पर क्यों नहीं लागू होगा।

**श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण** : यह आटोनोमस बाडीज पर लागू नहीं होगा क्योंकि उन के लिए पे कमिशन नहीं था।

**श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : मैं जानना चाहता था कि पैंशनर्स और फौज वालों पर लागू होगा या नहीं

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As far as Class I employees are concerned, whether they are civil or defence employees, we are yet to take a decision. As far as the other defence services employees are concerned, corresponding improvements would be made applicable to them. It does not apply to the pensioners.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The viewpoint expressed by the employees' representatives of all sections was that if it was not possible for the Government to accept a need-based minimum wage of Rs. 314, they should at least bring the Central Government employees on par with the public undertakings employees in the matter of pay and allowances. May I know whether that recommendation was considered by the Government and if so, why in the modifications the same was not manifested? The modifiction is only Rs. 196 which is the lowest. I want to know what is the reaction of the Goverement to the demand put forward by the various federations either through strike ballot or strike notice in which they have said that everyone is dissatisfied and they want parity with public undertakings because both are paid from the same fund and public undertakings are not making profit? What is the reaction of the Government to this demand and may I know whether they will have another round of discussions with the employees' representatives in this regard?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As far as the second part of the question is concerned, my answer is, "No". There is no question of any further negotiations. Regarding parity with public undertaking employees, there is no uniformity of pay scales between the various public sector undertakings themselves.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Recently they have given Rs. 250 in Hardwar.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: But among the public sector undertakings themselves there is no parity or uniformity. Secondly, by accepting such parity, there would have been a tremendous expenditure and commitment involved. So, it was not possible for Government to accept it.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: May I know what decision has been taken by the Government about the grievances voiced by the technocrats and specialists?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: So far as Class I posts are concerned, we have not taken a decision yet.

**श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी**: मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि थर्ड पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट लिहाज से, जिस को गवर्नमेंट ने ऐक्सेप्ट किया है उस को कितना पैसा देना पड़ रहा है और एम्प्लायीज जो मांग रहे हैं वह कितना पैसा है और दोनों में कितना अन्तर है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As far as the consequences of the recommendations of the Pay Commission are concerned, it was considered that it would involve Rs. 150 crores. The improvements that we have introduced would require about another Rs. 60 crores. The demands vary from employees to employees and it is difficult to compute how much their implementation will cost.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : वेतन आयोग ने केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में सिटी कम्पेन्सेटरी अलाउंस देने के बारे में सिफारिश की है और यह कहा है कि सिटी कम्पेन्सेटरी अलाउंस देते समय जन-संख्या के साथ साथ उस शहर में कितनी मंहगाई है इस को भी विचार किया जाना चाहिये, और शहर के साथ जो गांव के हिस्से जड़े हुए हैं, जिन को उन्होंने अरबन ऐग्लोमरेशन कहा है, उन का भी हिसाब लगाया जाना चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर निर्णय करते समय शहरों के अपग्रेडेशन के सवाल पर फैसला क्यों नहीं किया गया ? ग्वालियर की जन-संख्या 4 लाख से ऊपर हो गई है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप के होते हुए कैसे हो गई ?

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : मेरे बावजूद हो गई है ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सिटी कम्पेन्सेटरी अलाउंस के बारे में पे कमिशन की सिफारिशों पर गौर किया गया या नहीं, और क्या नगरों के अपग्रेडेशन का मामला हर दम खटाई में पड़ा रहेगा ?

**श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण** : इस सवाल पर विचार हो रहा है ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : दस दिन पहले मैं ने वित्त मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिखी थी, जवाब आया कि विचार हो रहा है, अब पार्लियामेंट में उठाया तो कहते हैं कि विचार हो रहा है । आखिर मंहगाई बढ़ रही है, कर्मचारी परेशान हैं । क्या वित्त मंत्री कोई सीमा रेखा रखना चाहेंगे कि इस तिथि तक हम निर्णय कर देंगे ?

**श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण**। जल्दी कर देंगे ।

**श्री मधु लिमये** : मंत्री महोदय ने घोषणा की है कि तृतीय वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट में अल्प-मत ने न्यूनतम वेतन के बारे में जो सुझाव दिया था उस को उन्होंने स्वीकार कर लिया है, अर्थात् 196 रु० तक । जहां तक बड़े अफसरों का सवाल है, प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टरों में उन का न्यूनतम वेतन

है, 700 रु० इसलिए सरकारी अफसरों का भी उतना ही पे कमीशन रखना चाहता है। साथ साथ यूनतम और अधिकतम वेतन में 200 रु० से 700 रु० महावार तक इजाफा देने का उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बड़े अफसरों के बारे में सरकारी निर्णय क्या है जब कि न्यूनतम वेतन के बारे में उन्होंने 196 रु० का निर्णय किया है।

**श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण** : मैं ने कहां फैसला किया है ? मैं ने कहा कि इस के बारे में फैसला अभी तक नहीं हुआ है।

**श्री मधु लिमये** : दोनों साथ नहीं करेंगे ? एक रपट है। 26 लाख मजदूरों में बड़ा असन्तोष होगा यदि उन्हें पता चलेगा कि वड़े अफसरों के साथ एक रवैया है और गरीब लोगों के साथ दूसरा रवैया है।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: So far as Class I officers are concerned, as I have said, the question is under consideration. We have taken a decision about the most urgent matters relating to classes IV, III and II.

**श्रीमती मुकुल बनर्जी**। स्कूल टीचर्स के बारे में बहुत काफी डिस्कशन करने के बाद कुछ बात तय हुई थी, लेकिन उस के बाद पे कमिशन ने उनको सुना भी नहीं और काफी उलट-फेर कर दिया। इस समय स्कूल टीचर्स के दिलों में बड़ा असन्तोष है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस के लिये कोई स्टेप ले रहे हैं ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is very difficult for me to reconsider or review the matters in case of any particular category of services. Whatever decisions have been taken in the case of Class IV, Class III, and Class II will be applicable uniformly to all.

## सितम्बर, 1973 में उड़ानों से हटाये गये एवरो विमान

+

*83. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
**श्री सतपाल कपूर :**

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सितम्बर, 1973 के दौरान एवरो विमानों की उड़ानें बन्द कर दी गयी थीं और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) इस कारण कितने विमान तथा उड़ाने प्रभावित हुई और कितने राजस्व की हानि हुई ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

**संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर)** : (क) 8-9-73 को एक एच० एस०-748 विमान के एक 'एलरोन हिंज' के खराब होने और 12-9-73 को एक अन्य विमान में प्रारंभिक दरारों के पाये जाने के कारण यह निर्णय किया गया था कि इंडियन एयरलाईन्स के बेड़े के उन सभी एच० एस०-748 विमानों का, जो 5000 घण्टों अथवा इससे अधिक की उड़ान कर चुके हैं, अगली अनुसूचित उड़ान से पहले अनिवार्य निरीक्षण किया जाये।

(ख) और (ग). परिचालित किये जा रहे 13 एवरो विमानों में से 12 विमान 5000 घण्टों से अधिक उड़ान कर चुके थे, अतः उनको अस्थायी रूप से सेवा से हटा लिया गया और जहां तक संभव हो सकता था शेष विमान बेड़े की सहायता से वैकल्पिक प्रबन्ध किये गये। इन 12 विमानों को निम्न प्रकार परिचालन की अनुमति दी गई : —

(i) 24-9-1973 से तीन को
(ii) 1-10-1973 से तीन को
(iii) 10-10-1973 से तीन को
(iv) 22-10-1973 से तीन को

प्रारंभ में 25 मार्गों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा था किन्तु धीरे-धीरे, आवश्यक जांच और संशोधनों के बाद, जैसे-जैसे एवरो विमानों को सेवा में वापिस लिया गया, यह संख्या कम होती गई। इसके परिणामस्वरूप 62.7 लाख रुपये के राजस्व की हानि हुई।

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह एवरो का मामला 1969 से चालू है। अगर मंत्री महोदय के आज के वक्तव्य में वास्तव में पूरी जानकारी होती, तो मुझे संतोष होता। सवाल यह नहीं है कि इस विमान में 5000 घंटे की उड़ान के बाद कोई ख़राबी आई है या नहीं। उस में कुछ मूलभूत खराबी है। इंगलैंड से जो टेस्ट पायलट बुलाया गया था, उस ने भी यह स्वीकार किया कि वास्तविक एवरो-748 विमान 5080 अश्व-शक्ति का होना चाहिए। इस में अगर 80 अश्व-शक्ति कम है, तो वह कैसे उड़ सकता है? मंत्री महोदय ने 5000 घंटे की उड़ान का हवाला दिया है। अनुभव में यह आया है कि 3000 घंटे उड़ने के बाद ही इस में वह ख़राबी मालूम हुई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन विमान की पूरी जांच करने के लिए जो समिति बिठाई गई थी, क्या मंत्री महोदय उस का पूरा प्रतिवेदन टेबल पर रखेंगे? हैदराबाद में इस की टेस्ट उड़ान के समय पायलट मर गया था, जिस के कारण हमारे पुराने मंत्री महोदय ने त्यागपत्र भी दिया था। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस विमान के बारे में पूरी जानकारी और जांच समिति का प्रतिवेदन सभा-पटल पर रखेंगे?

**श्री राज बहादुर** : श्रीमन, जहां तक यात्रियों की सुरक्षा क सम्बन्ध है, मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं कि रख-रखाव की दृष्टि से इस बारे में किसी प्रकार का समझौता नहीं किया जायेगा। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि 5000 घंटे से कम उड़ान वाले विमानों पर भी शायद कुछ सन्देह किया गया था कि शायद उन में भी थोड़ी बहुत ख़राबी, जिसे मैटल फ़ैटीग कहते हैं, आई होगी। हम ने 5000 घंटे से कम उड़ान वाले विमानों को भी छोड़ा नहीं। हम ने उन को ग्राउंड किया, उन की परीक्षा की और उन के सम्बन्ध में जो कछ करना चाहिए था, वह किया गया है। उन में अब किसी प्रकार की ख़राबी नहीं है, जहां तक सुरक्षा का प्रश्न है। इस के अतिरिक्त श्री धवन की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बैठी हुई है। आप जानते हैं कि वह विशेषज्ञ और साइंटिस्ट हैं। उन के सहायक आठ और विशेषज्ञ हैं। वे लोग हर दृष्टी से और हर पहलू से यह देख रहे हैं कि क्या इस विमान में किसी प्रकार की कमी है या नहीं। मैं सदन से यह बिनती करना चाहूंगा कि आखिर यह हमारा विमान है और हमारे ही विशेषज्ञों ने इस को बनाया है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : इस की मशीन कहां से लाए हैं?

**श्री राज बहादुर** : फिर भी अब यह हमारा बनाया हुआ है। हम इस पर काम कर रहे हैं। इस बारे में हमारे राष्ट्रीय अभिमान और स्वाभिमान की दृष्टि देखने की आवश्यकता है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : सुरक्षा का सवाल है।

**श्री राज बहादुर** : मैं ने कहा है कि सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कोई समझौता नहीं किया जायेगा।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदम स्वाभिमान का तकाजा कर रहे हैं। यह विमान उपयोगी है या नहीं, केवल यह कसौटी है। इस बारे में अभिमान और स्वाभिमान कोई कसौटी नहीं है।

**श्री राज बहादुर** : लेकिन वहम की दवा तो हकीम लुकमान के यहां भी नहीं थी और हम वहम पर निर्भर नहीं कर सकते हैं।

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : अगर स्वाभिमान की दृष्टि से देखा जाये, तो हम बिल्कुल कम नहीं हैं । इस लिए स्वाभिमान पर कोई प्रवचन की जरूरत नहीं है । सवाल है सुरक्षा का । 1969 में कैप्टेन रणदिवे ने कहा था कि 45,000 पौंड का पे–लोड़ ज्यादा होता है और इस लिए हम 42,000 पौंड से अधिक पे–लोड के साथ उड़ान नहीं करेंगे, क्योंकि वह ऊपर नहीं जा सकता है श्री कर्ण सिंह ने यह बताया था कि इस विमान में एयरवर्दीनेस है । फिर भी बीच बीच में इस में डिफ़ेक्टस् दिखाई देते रहे हैं । कैप्टेन रणदिवे ने एक डिफ़ेक्ट की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया था, जिस से उन बेचारों को सजा हुई, यद्यपि बाद में हाई कोर्ट ने उन को बरी कर दिया । इस से यह पता चल गया है कि उन की बात महत्वपूर्ण है । जहां तक सुरक्षा का सवाल है, विमान चलाने वाले पायलट कहते हैं कि 45,000 पौंड पे–लोड ज्यादा होता है, हम इस को ले कर नहीं उड़ेंगे । यह बात ध्यान में लाने पर उन को सजा देने के बजाये क्या मंत्री महोदय उन को रीइनस्टेट करेंगे ?

**श्री राज बहादुर** : श्री रणदिवे के मामले से इस प्रश्न का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । अगर माननीय सदस्य उस के बारे में कुछ जानकारी चाहते हैं, तो वह अलग सवाल करें ।

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : मैंने यह कहा है कि यह दोष सरकार के ध्यान में लाने के लिए उन को सजा भुगतनी पड़ी । उन्होंने कहा था कि 45,000 पौंड पे–लोड ज्यादा है । तब क्यों यह विमान एयर-वर्दी कहा जा सकता है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने स्पेसिफ़िक सवाल पूछा है, लेकिन उसका जवाब नहीं आया है ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी**: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कौन तय करेगा कि कोई सवाल इस में से उठता है या नहीं ? क्या वह बात मंत्री महोदय तय करेंगे ? यह फ़ैसला आप को करना है ।

**श्री राज बहादुर** : जहां तक सुरक्षा का सवाल है, मैं पहले उत्तर दे चुका हूं । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने बार-बार हम से कहा है कि हम भाषण न दें, केवल उत्तर देने की चेष्टा करें ।

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : यह बड़ा स्पेसिफ़िक सवाल है । पायलट 45,000 पौंड पे–लोड ले कर उड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । तब क्या यह विमान सेफ़ और एयर-वर्दी है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है । अगर आप कोई दूसरी इनफ़ार्मेशन चाहते हैं, तो उस के लिए अलग सवाल करें ।

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Apart from the purpose of civil aviation for which the plane is used, it is also earmarked for use by Defence services in the 1980s. It is also earmarked for export purposes. So, does not the Government think that there should be a thorough and searching inquiry before doubts are raised about the performance of this plane on which the country places so much store?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The hon. Member is absolutely right. The plane is being used by as many as 33 other civil operators in 30 countries from South America to New Zealand and seven air forces of the world are using it. As many as 170 aircraft of this type which we are using are in operation. Therefore, there will be no compromise so far as the safety standards are concerned.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: May I know from the hon. Minister what are the exact points of reference given to the Dhawan Committee for examination, whether it is pay-load or climb speed or the failure of structure that was recently checked up. I would like to know by what time this

Committee will submit its report. It was expected to submit its report by the middle of October. What is the period by which it has to submit its report now?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I can assure him that all aspects of Avro operations have been given to the Dhawan Committee for inquiry, investigation and report. As I said earlier, safety and airworthiness of the aircraft under Indian conditions are particularly referred to the Committee. I am sure they will go into all these questions.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been turned to the fact that, in the American press, in the western press generally, there was a deliberate propaganda carried out for several years against Avro aircraft and other indigenous aircraft built and used in our country. So, was this fact also taken into account while the Government is looking into the various aspects of the troubles of Avro?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I do not know what the question is. Any way, I take the information and I am thankful for it.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri K. Mallanna—absent.

Shri C. K. Jaffer Sharief—also not here.

Then Question No. 85—Shri G. Y. Krishnan—not here.

Shri Samar Guha—also absent.

**Alleged Tampering with Lockers in certain Banks in Delhi**

*85. SHRI SEZHIYAN:

SHRI R. S PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lockers in certain banks in Delhi were found tampered with and opened and their contents found missing during the recent past;

(b) whether any investigations have been made into the incidents and, if so, the results thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure safety and security of Lockers in the banks in future and whether compensation would be paid to the persons whose Lockers have been found opened?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Delhi Police have reported that during 1973, four cases have been registered by them on complaints filed with them alleging loss of cash and|or jewellery from the lockers in four branches of four different banks in Delhi. Police investigation is still continuing. In branches where there is provision for lockers, banks have arrangements for ensuring safety and security of lockers. In the four cases still under police investigation, it is only after the police investigation is completed, it will be known whether the contents of any lockers were actually missing and, if so, the responsibility and liability of the banks concerned for such losses.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: As the Minister has said that four cases have been reported in four branches of four different banks—probably they were reported during a very short interval of time—I want to know whether this has got any significance or whether there was any lacuna in the security measures adopted by the banks but which were not implemented by these four branches because it was reported that out of so many branches where lockers are available, only in four branches thefts from lockers have been reported.

I would also like to know whether there is any dereliction of duty on the part of the bank officers in observing the rules and procedure regarding the lockers. As this concerns the very confidence of the bank clientele and the safety aspect, I think the banking habit of the people may be put in jeopardy. If even a bank could not offer the best security possible for cash and jewellery, where can we go? This is the basic aspect. So, I want to know whether

there was any direliction of duty in these four branches in so far as they could find out from the internal inquiry.

Secondly, when does the Minister expect the Police investigation to be completed? It should not be allowed to linger for a long time.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As the Police investigation is already going on, I cannot and I should not give any final views in the matter. From the internal inquiries I have made for my purpose so far, subject to what I have already said, I can say that no lacuna in the security system or the locking system has been reported.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: As far as the locker systems in the banks is concerned, the lockers are being kept inside the vault, that is, the main vault and after that, there is another one which is meant for currencies and other coins. I would like to know whether the Government has issued any specific instructions in view of these incidents to the other branches of the banks to take preventive measures and as to what procedures and safety measures to be followed by the banks.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Every Bank has got its own procedures and rules about this matter and even in cases where these things are reported, there is nothing wrong as far as the rules are concerned and the report that I have received from my internal inquiry says that these rules have been very strictly followed. There is no question of the Government giving any instructions about it. The instructions have been given by the banks themselves and these are strictly followed.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: It is alleged that thefts have taken place in four different banks. I want to know whether the *modus operandi* of these thefts is the same or different in each case.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As a matter of fact it has not been found out yet whether really speaking some defaults have taken place, or not and therefore there is no question of finding out *modus operandi*. The Police investigation is still going on and therefore I am not able to say anything more just now.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: What is the total extent of the loss suffered by the depositors by these activities?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As I said, this is being enquired into. This is precisely the matter for the enquiry which is going on whether loss has taken place or not is something which has not yet been settled. Therefore this enquiry is going on.

**Deficit Financing**

*89. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether deficit financing is mounting and is going on unchecked;

(b) the total amount of such deficit financing during the current year; and

(c) whether Government propose to check and even reduce such deficit financing during the remaining part of the year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Central Government's budgetary deficit upto the end of October, 1973 amounted to Rs. 541 crores as against Rs. 434 crores in the corresponding period last year. The high level of deficit this year is due to unanticipated and urgent demands of inescapable nature like assistance to States affected by acute drought conditions and floods to meet relief expenditure, payments, for food imports yet to be reimbursed by the Food Corporation as also to shortfall in Railway earnings.

(c). A series of measures have been taken to reduce the level of deficit. These include (1) reduction in Government expenditure by nearly Rs. 400 crores by effecting economies in non-Plan and Plan expenditures; (2) closure of relief works

started in 1972 in drought affected areas and reimposition of financial ceilings on relief works undertaken by States affected by drought/floods this year; (3) raising of issue prices of rice, coarse grains and wheat to bring down the quantum of subsidy payable to the Food Corporation; and (4) increase in the rate of excise duty on motor spirit and kerosene. Steps are also being taken to intensify Small Savings collections and raise the target for the market borrowing programme for the year.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Finance Minister has admitted in part (a) of his answer that deficit financing has already reached a very high level and in seven months it has gone up to Rs. 541 crores. I would like to know in terms of the steps that he has already outlined in part (c) of the question whether the Government's plan of expenditure-reduction is going on according to the expectations of the Government. Secondly, with regard to relief works, may I know whether the Government are not including such relief works as were nearing completion, otherwise, for want of necessary additional amounts, all the money that were already spent on those measures would be lost? In other words, would not Government see to it that in order to decrease the deficit financing they will not sabotage certain relief measures which have been almost completed but lingering behind for shortage of funds.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: His question is whether the economy plan that is contemplated is going on according to the schedule or according to the plans. We are making efforts to do that. It is a wide area and this has to be kept in mind. To his specific question, I would say, yes, it is going on according to plan. We will have to watch it closely from time to time.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: What is the concrete amount saved? In seven months you have made a deficit of Rs. 541 crores.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Economy drive is going on according to our plan. The second point was whether we have stopped drought expenditure in respect of the States. And he wanted to know what effect it was going to have on the developmental activities that were undertaken in the States concerned. When we stop payment on the drought expenditure, naturally, it is going to have effect on the works undertaken by them. My advice to the States would be that they will have to make all these works which are yet to be completed a part of their normal Plan. That is the only solution to this.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister has mentioned in the final part of his answer to part (c) of the main question increase in the rate of excise duty on motor spirit and kerosene. May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that by this very excise duty they have let loose further spirals of inflation and rising prices which would defeat the purpose for which they were meant and they would also lead to increased taxation? So, how will this help?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This is a matter of opinion.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do not want the opinion of the Government but I want information from the Government.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I said that that was possibly his opinion. I do not need to entertain the same opinion.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not entering into any argument with regard to opinion, but I want information.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The information is that we have raised these resources and they are going to help us to reduce the deficit. This is the information that I have given.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will it not lead to further taxation and further inflation?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This is a matter of inference.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Among the steps taken to reduce deficit financing, closure of relief works in the drought-affected areas is one of the steps mentioned. May I know whether at least those works which are productive in nature would be given necessary assistance from the Centre?

MR. SPEAKER: That was what had been asked earlier by the other hon. Member and replied to.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: I am referring to incomplete works of a productive nature only.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He has said that they should be included in the Plan.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has already answered the question. I have no objection if he is prepared to repeat his answer.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether some of the steps that he is going to take in order to bring down deficit financing, like the rise in the issue price of rice will not defeat the very purpose for which he is intending to bring down the deficit financing in the country, and whether he is taking steps simultaneously for production-oriented programmes to offset the effects of this deficit financing?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I quite see his points. The same point had been raised earlier by Shri Mavalankar.

MR. SPEAKER: His question was limited to the excise duty on petrol. But the hon Member's question now is in a more general context.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is true that it will have some effect on the prices, and there is no doubt about it. But this is the position that whatever you do, it will have something to be said against it. But one has to see certain compulsions of the situation. I do not think that there was any other alternative but to increase the prices. When we increase the procurement price and when there is likely to be increase of the subsidy involved in the matter, it is natural to think in terms of raising the issue prices to a certain extent.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Do Government envisage or expect any expenditure during the remaining period of the financial year which may exceed the estimated deficit?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I wish that there is no such expenditure. This is all that I can say. But at the present moment, I do not expect it.

**Plot to Hijack Indian airlines plane to Pakistan in October, 1973**

*91. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a plot to hijack an Indian Airlines plane to Pakistan was unearthed in Srinagar in October, 1973;

(b) if so, the facts of the incident; and

(c) whether any persons have been arrested in this connection and if so, the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है वह बहुत अच्छा है और उसके ऊपर कोई सप्लीमेंटरी भी नहीं हो सकता है लेकिन मैं एक साधारण ढंग की बात पूछना चाहता हूं कि वायुयानों के अपहरण की घटनायें पिछले

दो तीन वर्षों से बहुत हो रही हैं, विदेशों में और इस देश में इस प्रकार की घटनायें हो रही हैं :

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आपने एक स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन पूछा है ।

**श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह** : इस प्रश्न से इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है लेकिन इस देश में और विदेशों में जो इस प्रकार की घटनायें हो रही हैं :

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : यह प्रश्न इसमें नहीं उठता हैं ।

SHRI P. M, MEHTA: In view of the answer given, I would like to know whether the authorities at the Srinagar airport suspected any hijacking plot following the discovery of a revolver in the cloak room of the airport after arrival the Delhi-Srinagar flight?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: The question was whether a plot to hijack was unearthed. I must repeat that so far as the IA and the Aviation Ministry are concerned, no such plot was unearthed nor did it come to their notice. As regards the alleged recovery of pistol and other things, it must be addressed to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I asked whether there were grounds for suspicion and whether after that suspicion security arrangements throughout the country were tightened.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Mere suspicion, of course, is something on which we do not normally proceed. If there was any information, I am sure it would have been taken note of.

MR. SPEAKER: In the modern age, at every airport every passenger is a suspect. We are all fed up with it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let the Minister take note of it.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मैं इस देश की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं, विदेशों की बात कह रहा हूं ।

**Increase in the Prices of Woollens by 30 per cent during the Current Winter Season**

+

*96. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 6th October, 1973 to the effect that the woollens in the country have gone up by 30 per cent during the current winter season;

(b) if so, the reasons for the rise in prices; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to provide wool at cheap rates to the general public?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The rise in prices is mainly due to the abnormal increase in prices of raw wool abroad.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

The following measures have been taken to check the rise in prices of woollen goods:—

(1) The export of Indian raw wool has been restricted within a quota and an export duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem* levied on it, to ensure larger availability of indigenous raw material for the woollen industry and to check rise in its prices;

(2) A delegation is currently visiting Australia and New Zealand to make a thorough study of the procedure to buy wool in Australia and New Zealand and

to find ways and means of improving the existing procedure with a view to secure Australian and New Zealand wool at economical prices; and

(3) An option has been given to the industry to import acrylic fibre upto 40 per cent in replenishment against exports as also the actual users entitlements.

**श्री अरविंद एम० पटेल** : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जबाब में और स्टेटमेंट में बताया है कि जो निर्यात होता हैं उस पर 25 परसेंट की लैवी डाली गई है, इस तरह से भाव कम करने का नुस्खा आजमाया गाया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं---हमारे देश में ऊन का उत्पादन शकर्डस करते हैं और जिस प्रकार से वे अपना जीवन बसर करते हैं, आप जानते हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में उन को जो क्षति हुई है उस को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही हैं ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, we have already said that in order to ease the situation resulting from price rise, we have taken several measures. One of them is to restrict the quota of export, and secondly, we have also imposed an export duty of 25 per cent *ad valorem*. These are the measures we have taken. We have also sent a five-member delegation to Australia to see how the procedure of purchasing wool can be simplified and we can purchase wool abroad at an economic price. But it must be appreciated that the high price of wool is a world-wide phenomenon and a shortage of supply is there and the demand is high. So, nothing can be done in a very big way within the country. But whatever is possible has been done and is being done.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The question was something else and the reply is something else. He asked how the sheperds of this country who are producing wool can be protected. That is the question. He says he is sending a delegation to Australia!

MR. SPEAKER: That is a remedial measure. I think he has given the right answer.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : क्या यह सच है कि कुछ किस्म की ऊन के कपड़े के दाम केवल 30 फीसदी ही नहीं बढ़े हैं, बल्कि इस से भी अधिक बढ़े हैं, कुछ मामलों में तो 50 और 60 फीसदी तक बाम बढ़े हैं ।

दूसरी बात---जब अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में ऊन सस्ता था, तब हम ने ऊन क्यों नहीं खरीदा, हम ने क्यों देरी की, इसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: As I have said, high price of wool is not peculiar to India. It is a worldwide phenomenon. We have also said that we have taken concrete measures. We have restricted the export from the country.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You are making a repetition of your reply. We are not interested in it.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I cannot say fiction, only facts which are relevant.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What is meant by fiction? I have put a specific question. He is repeating himself.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: There are facts which are relevant and which I am repeating. I appreciate his anger but I cannot oblige him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I do not seek any obligation from you.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Nor can I give any facts which are not relevant.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Did you follow my question? (*Interruption*) He did not give a proper reply to a pertiment question put to a Congress Member.

MR. SPEAKER: If you think that he did not follow your question, you can frame it in the proper form with my permission, and not quarrel with him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The difficulty is both are bachelors.

MR. SPEAKER: Personal problems cannot be treated like this by quarrelling with each other. They must marry!

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है । मैंने दो सवाल पूछे थे—एक तो यह कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि कुछ ऊनी कपड़ों की किस्मों के दाम केवल 30 प्रतिशत नहीं बढ़े, बल्कि 50–60 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ गये हैं ? दूसरा प्रश्न यह पूछा था कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जब अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में ऊन सस्ता था, तब भारत सरकार ने ऊन नहीं खरीदा और आज जब ऊन महंगा हो गया है तब उस को खरीदने की कोशिश की जा रही है ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: To the first question, I have already said: yes, the price has gone up. To the second question, I have said that we have made an effort to purchase wool from abroad but already some other countries in the world had cornered wool in a big way; therefore, we could not purchase the quantity wanted. As a result of that we had sent a delegation to see the procedures and other attendant conditions so that we may purchase wool in future in time.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप इस जवाब से संतुष्ट हैं । क्या इस उत्तर से मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब मुझ को या सदन को मिला है ? सरकार ने ऊन की खरीद में देरी की या नहीं की ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We have not delayed.

SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Are Government aware that the raw wool that was being exported is not to be used for local consumption and that the export duty that had been imposed has not hit the businessman or the industry, but has hit the shepherd? What incentives are given to the shepherd?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have already said that the quota that we generally export is already restricted so that the local availability increases. It is true that the sort of wool that we produce in the country is not entirely consumed within the country. The question of giving incentives for export in these conditions does not arise.

## नेपाल और भारत के बीच व्यापार का विस्तार

*97. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेपाल के महाराजा ने अपनी हाल की भारत की राजकीय यात्रा के दौरान दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार के और अधिक विस्तार के संबंध में बातचीत की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ; और

(ग) व्यापार के किन-किन क्षेत्रों में विस्तार के लिये विशेष बातचीत की गई ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). His Majesty the King of Nepal had talks on matters on economic and technical cooperation but there were no discussions specifically on expansion of trade.

**श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : मुझे यह जानकारी मिली है कि जो दो सड़के समुद्र से नेपाल जाने की हैं, जो व्यापार का साधन हैं, उन को बढ़ाने की मांग की गई थी, क्या यह सच है ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The question which was raised was also raised before but this time when His Majesty came he discussed other things; this question was not raised. But it has already

been decided adequate facilities for transit of goods between Nepal and outside countries will be given and are being given.

**Amendment of Export Policy Resolution for 1970**

*100. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for amending the Export Policy Resolution, 1970 is under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). A Group to recommend a long term export strategy for the Fifth Five Year Plan and beyond has been set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. Chakravarty, Member, Planning Commission. The terms of reference of the Group include review of the Export Policy Resolution and amendments thereto. The Group has not yet completed its deliberations. It is, therefore, too early to indicate what amendments if any, to the Export Policy Resolution of 30th July, 1970 would be suggested.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I know whether it is a fact that during the first quarter of the current year, our exports have fallen by 10 per cent instead of the anticipated rise of 5.5 per cent and whether it is also a fact that Rs. 80 crores worth of exports to Bangladesh escaped notice of the D.G.C.I.S. between April and August?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Between April and August we have exported Rs. 850 crores worth of goods—all inclusive. That means it is a 12.4 per cent increase over the last year's performance.

**श्री मधु लिमये** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे प्रश्नोत्तर काल के बारे में एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप सर्वमिशन कर सकते हैं, पोइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं ।

**श्री मधु लिमये** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मंत्री गैरहाजिर रहते हैं तो उन के जो सहायक मंत्री रहते हैं उन को प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने का मौका आप देते हैं । लेकिन जब सदस्य गैरहाजिर रहते हैं, आज आप ने देखा इतने प्रश्न खत्म हो गये, तो उन को भी अधिकार दे दीजिये कि उन की ओर से और कोई सदस्य प्रश्न पूछ सके । इस का अंतिम निर्णय आप कीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is already there in the rules. He can authorise another member and that is asked in the second round.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Under-valued Registration of Property Transfers**

*81. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the evil of under-valued registration of property transfers is still rampant in big cities despite the provisions of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1972;

(b) the number of cases registered and under investigation under the above Act for alleged under-valuation of urben property in each of the big cities in India as on the 30th September, 1973; and

(c) whether any suspected under-valued property has been acquired by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a). Yes, Sir, to some extent. The provisions of the law came into force from 15th November, 1972.

(b). Notices under section 269(D) of the Income-tax Act, were issued upto 30th

September, 1973 in four big cities as under:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 139 | Notices |
| Calcutta | 111 | " |
| Delhi | 396 | " |
| Madras | 62 | " |

However, in all 1,786 Notices were published in respect of properties all over India.

(c). No, Sir. The proceedings are in progress.

**New Prize Scheme for Post Office Saving Bank Account Holders**

*84. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced a new Prize Scheme for the benefit of the persons with Post Office Savings Bank Accounts; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the prize incentive scheme are:

(i) From the year 1973-74 onwards, account holders in the Post Office Savings Bank having a balance of not less than Rs. 200 throughout a financial year will be eligible for participation in a draw for prizes.

(ii) For the financial year 1973-74, however, accounts which have a minimum balance of not less than Rs. 200 throughout the period between 1st December, 1973 and 31st March, 1974 will be eligible for participation in the draw for prizes.

(iii) There will be 11,116 prizes ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 2,50,000. The total prize money is Rs. 32,50,000 every year.

(iv) Persons having single or joint accounts or accounts in the name of minors are eligible to participate in the scheme.

**Rise in Prices of Consumer Goods**

*85. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the situation created by the rise in prices of consumer goods; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to arrest and bring down the prices of consumer goods?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Government is aware that during the past year there has been appreciable increase in the price level, the principal causes of which have been declined in agricultural production in 1971-72 and 1972-73, combined with excess demand in the economy resulting from expenditure on drought and other relief and the emergency agricultural programme. International factors, such as higher prices for petroleum crude, fertiliser and non-ferrous metals, have also played some part in raising prices. The Government has sought to mitigate the hardships to the common man by (i) larger distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops, (ii) increasing availability of foodgrains and oils through imports (iii) curbing of excess demand through fiscal and monetary measures. Thus the offtake from Government stocks from August 1972 has averaged one million tonnes per month. Imports of foodgrains during January-September 1973 came to over 2 million tonnes as against less than half a million tonnes in the corresponding period of 1972, and more supplies have been con-

tracted for; in addition, the USSR Government has given a loan of two million tonnes of wheat. Similarly, the import programme for edible oilseeds and oils involves an expenditure of as much as Rs. 43 crores in the current year; imports of over 2 lakhs tonnes of edible oils have already been arranged and more imports are being negotiated.

The fiscal policy encompasses larger resort to market borrowings, and a cut in Government expenditures so as to reduce the reliance on deficit financing. Market borrowings have already exceeded the budget provision by Rs. 28 crores, whereas the reduction proposed in Central Government outlay is of the order of Rs. 400 crores. The changes made in credit policy in the last few months are designed to immobilise about Rs. 400 crores of bank deposits and, to simultaneously, raise the cost of credit.

These measures, along with the good crop prospects for the year, have begun to exercise a stabilising effect on the price level. Nevertheless, the Government realises that the imalances between supply and demand which have developed in the economy will need some time to correct themselves, and that the interests of the common man have to be safeguarded. For this, the establishment of a system of public distribution, whose coverage would extend to many more commodities than at present, is under examination.

**Cash Assistance for Export of Vegetables and Fruits**

*87. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government offer or have offered during the last two financial years any cash assistance for export of vegetables and fruits;

(b) the quantum of cash assistance given for each of the two items, year-wise; and

(c) the total foreign exchange earned by such exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Figures for cash assistance paid are compiled group-wise and not for each item of export. The cash assistance paid on the export of fresh fruits, fresh vegetables and fresh flowers and the total f.o.b. value of such exports is as under:

| Year | Cash assistance paid | Toatl *f.b.o.* value of such exports |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1972-73 . . . | 29,246 | 1,46,238 |
| 1973-74 . . . (Apl.-Sept., 1973 only). | 38,224 | 1,91,120 |

**सोने की तस्करी का उसके मूल्य पर प्रभाव**

*88. **श्री महावीर प्रसाद सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोने के मूल्य की अस्थिरता का एक कारण उसकी तस्करी है ;

(ख) क्या बम्बई सोने की तस्करी का अड्डा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ताकि सोने का मूल्य स्थिर हो सके ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश)** : (क) सब मिलाकर भारत में सोने की कीमत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में उसके खुले बाजार मूल्य के अनुकूल घटती-बढ़ती रही है

जैसा कि सदन की मेज पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्र से स्पष्ट है ; यह घट-बढ़ सोने की माँग को प्रभावित करने वाले आर्थिक तथा अन्य कारणों से भी होती रही है । लेकिन, कीमतों में दिन प्रतिदिन की सीमान्त घट-बढ़ तस्कर व्यापार द्वारा सोने की बढ़ी हुई या प्रतिवर्धित सप्लाई के कारण हो सकती है ।

(ख) पश्चिम तट का अधिकांश भाग ऐसा है कि वहां होकर अवैध माल को, जिसमें सोना भी शामिल है, चोरी छिपे लाया–ले जाया जा सकता है । इसमें बम्बई सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है ।

(ग) देश में सोने के तस्कर-आयात को रोकने के लिए ये उपाय किये गये है :

व्यवस्थित ढंग से सूचना एकत्रित करना और उस पर अनुवर्त्ती कार्यवाही करना, जिन व्यक्तियों पर तस्कर-व्यापार करने का संदेह हो उनकी निगरानी रखना, जिन जलयानों अथवा वायुयानों पर संदेह हो उनकी तलाशी लेना तथा समुद्रतट और भूसीमाओं के सुगमता से पार किये जा सकने योग्य क्षेत्रों की निगरानी करना । ऐसे माल को कारगर तरीके से मार्ग में रोकने, उसकी रोकथाम आदि के लिए समय-समय पर अतिरिक्त लांच नौकाओं और वाहनों की व्यवस्था की जा रही है । तस्कर-विरोधी कार्य की अनन्य रूप से देख-भाल करने के लिए सुगमता से पार कर सकने योग्य क्षेत्रों में सीमाशुल्क के समाहर्ताओं, अपर-समाहर्ताओं तथा सहायक-समाहर्ताओं के औहदे के कुछ वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को तैनात किया गया है । कतिपय वस्तुओं के अवैध आयात को रोकने और उनका पता लगाये जाने के कार्य को सुविधाजनक बनाने के निमित्त विशेष उपाय करने के लिए 1969 में सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम 1962 में संशोधन करके अतिरिक्त व्यवस्थाएं की गई है । तस्कर-व्यापार संबंधी अपराधों के लिए और अधिक कठोर दंड देने तथा खामियों को दूर करने के लिए सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम 1962 में, हाल ही में और संशोधन किया गया है । स्थिति की निरन्तर समीक्षा की जाती है ।

**विवरण**

| मास | लंदन में प्रति ट्राय आउंस सोने का अधिकतम मूल्य अमरीकी डालर में | बम्बई में प्रति 10 ग्राम सोने का अधिकतम मूल्य |
|---|---|---|
| दिसम्बर, 1971 | 43·75 | 200·00 |
| जनवरी, 1972 | 48·05 | 204·00 |
| फरवरी | 48·70 | 208·00 |
| मार्च | 48·40 | 204·00 |
| अप्रैल | 49·50 | 203·00 |
| मई | 59·00 | 227·00 |
| जून | 66·75 | 242·00 |
| जुलाई | 67·45 | 233·00 |
| अगस्त | 68·80 | 257·00 |
| सितम्बर | 67·20 | 254·00 |
| अक्टूबर | 64·83 | 245·00 |
| नवम्बर | 64·12 | 247·00 |
| दिसम्बर | 65·40 | 244·50 |
| जनवरी, 1973 | 66·05 | 245·00 |
| फरवरी | 95·00 | 282·50 |
| मार्च | 91·50 | 274·00 |
| अप्रैल | 92·00 | 324·00 |
| मई | 112·50 | 336·00 |
| जून | 127·00 | 338·00 |
| जुलाई | 127·00 | 353·00 |
| अगस्त, | 117·50 | 410·00 |
| सितम्बर | 106·97 | 355·00 |

**Amount of Dividend declared by different Automobile Firms**

*90. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of dividend declared by the different automobile firms during the last three years and its, year-wise, break-up;

(b) what is the percentage of increase of their capital in proportion to expansion; and

(c) the reasons why foreign companies having Head Offices abroad are being paid technical or collaboration fee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5706/73].

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent it becomes available.

**Formation of Rational Promotion Policy in L.I.C.**

*92. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to para 110 of the Annual Report of the L.I.C. for the year ended 31st March, 1972; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the L.I.C. to formulate a rational promotion policy in keeping with the aspirations of all Officers, and for providing an efficient management system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under examination of the Life Insurance Corporation.

**Agreement for purchase of Aircraft by Indian Airlines**

*93. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent upon the depletion of the aircraft fleet, the Indian Airlines intended to purchase aircraft from other countries;

(b) whether any agreement for purchase has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the names of the countries, the number and type of aircraft to be purchased with price and date of delivery?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. With the approval of Government, Indian Airlines have issued Letters of Intent to the Boeing Company of USA for the purchase of 4 Boeing 737 aircraft to replace the aircraft lost in May 1973 and to augment their capacity. The replacement aircraft will cost US $5.002 million while the basic price of the other three Boeings is US $5,473, 551 each, inclusive of the estimated cost of buyer furnished equipment. The aircraft are expected to be received in the last quarter of 1974.

Indian Airlines have also taken on lease 3 Caravelles from Air Bus Indutsries, France, for a period of 18 months. 2 of these have been received and the third is expected shortly.

The number and type of aircraft to be further acquired by Indian Airlines to meet its requirements in the Fifth Plan period are under consideration.

**Allegedly Anti-National Activities of National and Grindlays Bank**

*94. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) wheher the news captioned 'Anti-national acts of National and Grindlays Bank' appearing in the *New Age* (Weekly) dated the 16th September, 1973 has been brought to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The important points raised in the article captioned "Anti-national acts of National and Grindlays Bank", appearing in the 16th September, 193 is7sue of 'New Age' and the comments thereon are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| (i) Enhancement of the minimum balance in the Savings Bank A c count. | (i) It is a fact that the National and Grindlays Bank Ltd., have amended their Savings Bank rules, effective from 1st October, 1973, to require maintenance of a certain minimum balance, failing which a service charge is leviable. The Bank has also decided not to accept short-term or fixed deposits below Rs. 2,500/-. Except for the rate of interest on deposits, there are no other co nditions enforced by the Reserve Bank on the operation of deposit accounts with commercial banks including foreign banks. It is open to the depositors who are not in a position to comply with the co nditions prescribed by any bank to shift to other bank(s), particularly the Indian banks. |
| (ii) Payment of technical fees by the National and Grindlays Bank to First National City Bank. | (ii) The National & Grindlays Bank Ltd. has entered into an agreement with the First National City Bank in terms of which the latter bank has agreed to render to the former bank technical services with respect to training programme, operating practice, credit policy, administration, expansion and development of business. This agreement is valid for a period of five years from the 1st April, 1969. The payments in terms of the above agreement are made *in rupees* in India by the National and Grindlays Bank Ltd. to the First National City Bank and the question of remittance of funds abroad for this purpose does not, therefore, arise. Moreover, the legal position relating to payment of remuneration by the Natio nal and Grindlays Bank Ltd. to the First National City Bank was examined by the Reserve Bank and it has reported that as the agreement related to payment of remuneration by one I ndian resident to another Indian resident, it did not appear to attract any provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. However, as this was a matter on which the Reserve Bank felt that it should exercise its control, it issued a directive in November, 1972 which directs that no banking institution or company shall, without the approval of the Reserve Bank, appoint or employ, *inter alia*, any banking institution or company incorporated outside India, or any branch or office in India of such banking institution or company, as its adviser for giving it any technical or management advice in regard to the business in India of such banking company or any part of such business. In pursuance of this directive, the Indian branches of foreign banks and the foreign banks operat- |

ing in India are now required to furnish a certificate with their applications for remittance of profits certifying that no part of the income included in the amount to be remitted as profits has arisen out of any appointment as technical management adviser to a banking company in India, accepted without the approval of the Reserve Bank.

(iii) Payment of rents to its head office in London.

(iii) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that in the past when certain properties owned by the bank in India were held in the books of the London office of the bank, rent respect thereof was remitted from India, but by 1967 the National & Grindlays Bank had transferred to its Indian branches all properties situated in India which were previously appearing in the books of its head office and now all properties owned by the bank in India are held in the books of Indian branches.

(iv) Stoppage of remittance to India in respect of pension of its employees in Indian branches.

(iv) The National and Grindlays Bank Ltd. has reported to the Reserve Bank that it has not held at any time any pension fund in the United Kingdom in respect of Indian staff.

(v) Revaluation of its properties in India after nationalisation of banks.

(v) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that the revaluation of the properties was made by the bank in 1967 i.e. before nationalisation of 14 major banks and the increase due to revaluation is being held in the 'Capital Reserve' Account in the books of the Indian branches of the bank.

(vi) The enquiry which is presently being conducted by the Reserve Bank of India is likely to be called off because of the pressure being brought by the National and Grindlays Bank.

(vi) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that the inspection of the National & Grindlays Bank Ltd. was taken up by it on 28th May, 1973 in the normal course and is in progress.

**Proposal to set up an Airport near Simla**

*95. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal is under the consideration of Government to set up an aircraft near Simla; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal and the time by which a final decision will be taken in the matter?

TIONS, TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Due to the altitude of Simla, a runway length of at least 6000' would be required for HS-748 operations. The aerodrome would also need clear approaches. Carvelle or Boeing 737 operations would need even longer runway lengths. In spite of efforts to locate a suitable site with the assistance of the State authorities within a reasonable distance of Simla, it has not yet been possible to find one. Some more sites were examined in June last and further information is being obtained in respect of one of them to see whether it has the necessary potential.

**मध्य प्रदेश वन नियम द्वारा एक विदेशी तम्बाकू उद्योग निगम को केन्दू पत्तों की सप्लाई**

*98. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश बन निगम ने किसी विदेशी तम्बाकू उद्योग निगम के साथ केन्दू पत्तों की सप्लाई के बारे में करार किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो निगम का नाम क्या है ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज )** : (क) जी नहीं । मध्य प्रदेश बन निगम नाम का कोई भी संगठन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Commission for Agents of Life Insurance Corporation**

*99. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to revise the commission rates of the agents of Life Insurance Corporation and, if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): There is no proposal under consideration to revise the commission rates of the agents of the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

**Demand for higher bonus by employees of Janpath, Ranjit and Lodhi Hotels**

803. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Janpath, Ranjit and Lodhi Hotels have demanded a higher bonus and held a demonstration recently in support of their demands; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On 20th October 1973 the employees of the Janpath, Ranjit and Lodhi Hotels resorted to a demonstration including a partial stoppage of work for some hours in connection with their demand for bonus at 20 per cent, while the matter was still under discussion with the Management of the India Tourism Development Corporation. After further negotiations, the Management of further negotiations, the Management of the India Tourism Development Corporation and the employees of the three hotels signed an agreement for the payment of bonus at 18 per cent, as was paid last year.

**Setting up of All India Powerloom Board**

804. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is contemplated to set up All-India Powerloom Board on the lines of Handloom Board to ensure coordinated development of the Powerloom Industry in India and provide guidelines for diversification of production;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up; and

(c) whether there would be Research and Design Cells attached to it for imparting better technology, quality and design to boost sales?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**निर्यात नीति में परिवर्तन**

805. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार नीति में परिवर्तन का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है और प्रस्तावित परिवर्तनों की रूपरेखा क्या है?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए०सी० जार्ज)**: (क) और (ख): सरकार ने, पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना तथा उसके बाद के लिये प्रो० एस० चक्रवर्ती, सदस्य, योजना आयोग की अध्यक्षता में एक दल स्थापित किया है। दल के विचारार्थ विषयों में से एक विषय 1970 के निर्यात नीति संकल्प का पुनर्विलोकन करना तथा उसमें संशोधनों का सुझाव देना है।

चूंकि दल का कार्य अभी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है, इस लिये इस समय प्रस्तावित उपान्तरों, अगर कोई हैं तो के बारे में कोई संकेत नहीं दिया जा सकता।

**Agreement for non-project Belgium loan**

806. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether an agreement for a non-project Belgium loan has been considered in the third week of October, 1973.

(b) if so, the nature of non-project items to be produced with the loan amount; and

(c) whether the loan agreement also envisages purchase of goods from Belgium and if so, the nature thereof and the period of return and rate of interest of the loan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) A General Purpose Loan Agreement for an amount of 250 million Belgian Francs (Rs. 4.05 crores at the Central Exchange rate) was signed between the Governments of India and Belgium at Brussels on the 19th October, 1973.

(b) This loan can be used both for the import of Capital Equipment, Raw Materials and spares and Components for industries in India.

(c) The loan amount includes Belgian Francs 75 million (Rs. 121.5 lakhs) as Debt Relief assistance to be drawn in cash. The balance amount will be available for the import of goods and services of Belgian origin.

The loan carries an interest rate of 2 per cent per annum and is repayable within 30 years inclusive of an initial grace period of 10 years.

**Guidelines for R.B.I. and firms in pursuance of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973**

807. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been framed for the guidance of the Reserve Bank of India and firms—both foreign and Indian—in pursuance of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether he would lay a copy of the same on the Table?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The guidelines for administration of Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 are under formulation and a copy thereof will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha when they are finalised.

**Agreement with Bangladesh for supply of Newsprint to India**

808. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

SHRI G. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with Bangladesh for the supply of newsprint to India in the near future; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Agreement provides for the import of news-print and low grammage paper valued at Rs. 4.50 crores during the period 28th September, 1973 to the 27th September, 1974. Shipments have not started so far.

**Indo-Iran trade talk during October, 1973**

809. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fresh Indo-Iran trade talks were held during October, 1973; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the salient features of the agreement signed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Implications of the procedure suggested by Kerala Government in the matter of stopping Rosewood export**

810. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 869 on 27th July, 1973 and state:

(a) whether the implications of the procedure suggested by the Kerala Government in the matter of stopping rosewood export, have been considered; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The suggestion of the Kerala Government that they should be consulted with regard to the quantity of rosewood to be allowed for export has been accepted in principle.

**इंजीनियरी के सामान के निर्यात में वृद्धि**

811. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री**: क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दो वर्षों की तुलना में इस वर्ष इंजीनियरी वस्तुओं के निर्यात में कोई वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72, 1972-73 तथा चालू वर्ष के प्रथम 6 महीनों में इंजीनियरी वस्तुओं के निर्यात का मूल्य कितना है?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज)** : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1971-72, 1972-73 तथा चालू वर्ष के पहले 6 महीनों के दौरान इंजीनियरी माल के निर्यात निम्नोक्त प्रकार रहे हैं ;

| वर्ष | मूल्य |
|---|---|
| 1971-72 | 126.04 करोड़ रु० |
| 1972-73 | 150.50 करोड़ रु० |
| 1973-74 (अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1973) | 68.00 करोड़ रु० (अनुमानित) |

**स्रोत** : इंजीनियरी निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद्, कलकत्ता ।

**Results of investigation/inspection carried out in Goa branches of the Bank of India**

812. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inspection has been carried out by the authorities concerned of the Goa Branches of the Bank of India;

(b) if so, the main aspects and allegations investigated;

(c) the results of the investigation; and

(d) the action taken against the officers concerned?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Audit of the office of the Manager, Goa Circle branches of the Bank of India was conducted by the bank's internal auditors between January and October, 1972. These offices were also inspected in January, February 1973 by the Reserve Bank of India under section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

(b) The internal audit of the bank during 1972 revealed certain unauthorised expenditure and other irregularities committed in the matter of advances by the Manager, Goa Circle branches during 1968-1972. Contravention of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and certain irregularities in his personal account by a Probationary Officer were also noticed. The Reserve Bank's inspection of the Head Office of the bank during 1973 disclosed contravention of certain sections of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 by a staff officer of the bank while he was Manager of the Goa Circle branches in 1967.

(c) and (d). Irregularities committed by the Manager, Goa Circle branches during 1968-72 in the matter of advances and unauthorised expenditure observed during the internal audit in 1972 are under the bank's examination and the question of taking action against the officer concerned is under consideration. In the case of Probationary Officer, he was convicted by the authorities prescribed for the violation of foreign exchange regulations. A departmental enquiry was conducted by the Bank of India and suitable punishment awarded to him. As regards the contravention of certain sections of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 by a staff officer while he was Manager of the Goa Circle in 1967, disclosed during the Reserve Bank's inspection of the Head Office of Bank of India in 1973, he was found guilty and suitable penalties were imposed on him by the concerned authority. A departmental enquiry was also held by the bank in regard to the irregularities committed by him and suitable punishment was meted out to him.

**Grant of loans by State Bank of India to Messrs Amritsar Sugar Mills Limited**

813. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans worth millions of rupees were granted by the State Bank of India to Messrs Amritsar Sugar Mills Limited;

(b) whether any political pressure was brought to bear on the Bank Management; and

(c) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to prevent exercise of political pressure and to recover the loan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The State Bank of India sanctioned in May, 1972 a cash credit limit to Messrs Amritsar Sugar Mills Company Limited. No political pressure was brought to bear on the bank in giving this loan. The question of Government taking steps to prevent exercise of political pressure does not, therefore, arise. The State Bank of India has reported that it is taking adequate measures towards the recovery of the loan. However, as the quantum of limits sanctioned and the steps that are being taken by the bank relate to the account

of an individual constituent, in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the State Bank of India Act, 1955, such information is not to be divulged.

**Assessment of requirements of Aircraft to meet the needs of passenger traffic**

814. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present strength of the airfleet of different types;

(b) whether any study was has been undertaken to assess the requirements of the aircraft to meet adequately the needs of the growing passenger traffic; and

(c) the steps, if any, being taken to augment the fleet, total cost involved and how will it be met?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS, TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Present fleet strength of Air-India and Indian Airlines is as follows:

| Aircraft | Strength |
|---|---|
| *Air-India*:— | |
| Boeing 707-437 | 4 |
| Boeing 707-337B | 3 |
| Boeing 707-337C | 2 |
| Boeing 747-237 | 4 |
| Indian Airlines:— | |
| *Boeing-737* | 6 |
| Caravelle (inclusive of 2 taken on lease from abroad) | 8 |
| Viscount | 5 |
| F-27 | 9 |
| HS-748 | 15 |
| DC-3 | 7 |

(b) Studies are continuously undertaken by the two Corporations to assess the traffic growth and the aircraft requirements to meet adequately the growing needs of both passenger and freight traffic.

(c) With the approval of Government, Indian Airlines have arranged to take on lease three Caravelle 6N aircraft from M/s Airbus Industries of France, for a period of 18 months initially, at US $ 25,000 per aircraft per month. Government have also approved of Indian Airlines purchasing four Boeing-737 aircraft, one in replacement of the aircraft lost in May, 1973 and the other three to augment their capacity. The cost of the replacement aircraft is US $ 5,001,676 and the basic price of the other three Boeings is US $ 5,473,551 each. While the cost of the replacement Boeing aircraft will be met out of the insurance proceeds and the interest earned on it 90 per cent of the cost of the other 3 Boeings will be financed by raising loans from abroad.

Air-India propose to purchase one Boeing-747 and a letter of intent has already been issued by Air-India. The cost of the aircraft is estimated at $ 27,061,300. Ninety per cent of the foreign exchange component will be met out of loans raised abroad.

**Import of Alkyl Benzene during 1973**

815. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the STC was not only unable to get a better price for the buyer, but it was not able to buy Alkyl Benzene at all, even at enhanced price, though it had been warned well in advance that the item was in short supply in the world market and that its price was likely to rise;

(b) the commitments of the STC against the actual requirements;

(c) the actual imports, month-wise, during 1973 (upto 31st October, 1973) in quantity, value and shipment; and

(d) how Government propose to make good the shortfall in supply of this imported raw material to keep up the production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. The STC had made purchases of substantial quantities of dodecyl Alkyl Benzene to meet the requirements of actual users in the country.

(b) The STC has finalised contracts for purchase of 17850 metric tons of alkyl benzene against the total requirements of 18,000 to 20,000 metric tons for 1973.

(c) The quantity and value of alkyl imported by the STC till the end of October, 1973 is as follows:—

| Month | Quantity (M[T) | Value (Rs. in lakh) |
|---|---|---|
| January 1973 . . | 1044·689 | 14·19 |
| February 1973 . | 1491·080 | 20·27 |
| March 1973 . . | 3648·424 | 51·25 |
| April 1973 . | 1314·826 | 18·40 |
| May 1973 | 228·147 | 3·19 |
| June 1973 | 909·694 | 12·73 |
| July 1973 . | 2637·244 | 36·91 |
| August 1973 . . | 598·040 | 8·40 |
| September 1973 . | 1000·000 | 18·00 |
| October 1973 . . | 800·000 | 18·81 |
| | 13672·144 | 202·15 |

(d) The STC has already purchased sufficient quantities of the chemical for the current year and have negotiated purchase of substantial quantities for the year 1974.

**Steps to ensure supply of enough quantity of Alkyl Benzene to Industry**

816. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Alkyl Benzene (hard type) the import price of which was around $2160 CIF per Metric Tonne, was now scarcely available in the international market even at $ 250|- per Metric Tonne CIF, whereas the imports of Alkyl Benzene (soft type) were negligible in India as the CIF rate was around $ 290|- per Metric Tonne which was uneconomical to the Industry and involved more foreign exchange;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to ensure supply of enough quantity of Alkyl Benzene to Industry; and

(c) what measures are proposed to be taken to check rise in prices of detergents in view of higher cost of Alkyl Benzene so that actual users do not suffer and the industry, particularly small-scale Units are not affected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) On account of pollution problems, many manufacturers have stopped the production of hard dodecyl benzene with the result that prices of hard dodecyl benzene have gone up in the International market and hard dodecyl benezene is now available at almost the same or higher price at which soft DDB is available.

(b) The STC has already purchased 1475 metric tonnes of soft alkyl benezene against which 800 metric tonnes have been received and allotted to the Actual Users. For further supplies the STC had sent a purchase delegation which included representatives of major actual users, to Europe in October 1973 and negotiated supply of 17,000 metric tonnes of alkyle benezene. Steps are also being taken to negotiate further supplies for 1974 from the USA with a view to ensure adequate supplies.

(c) Since there is a steep rise in the price of petro-chemicals in the world market, the requirements of industry have to be met at the ruling international prices. However, as and when production starts in IPCL, it may be possible to provide the chemicals to industry at lower prices.

**Youth Hostels set up in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years**

817. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Youth Hostels set up in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years; and

(b) their location, estimated cost and progress of work project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Youth Hostel 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| (b) Location | Hyderabad |
| Estimated cost | Rs. 3.12 lakhs |
| Progress of work | Construction just completed; furnishing now being taken up. |

**Weaving capacity of Handlooms and Powerlooms in the country**

818. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present weaving capacity of the handlooms and powerlooms in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether his Ministry is thinking of giving priority to handlooms over powerlooms in the Fifth Plan; and

(c) what other preferences and facilities are contemplated for handlooms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A statement showing the number of handlooms and powerlooms in the country, State-wise, is attached. Precise information about the weaving capacity is not available. It is, however, estimated on a rough basis and on the basis of consumption of yarn that the production capacity of a handloom is about five metres of cloth per day and that of a powerloom about thirty metres per day.

(b) and (c). The Fifth Five Year Plan including programmes for development of handloom and powerloom industries is still under formulation.

*STATEMENT*

*Number of Handlooms and Power looms in the decentralised sector in the States/Union Territories.*

| Sl. No. | Name of State/Union Territory | No. of Handlooms | No. of Power-looms |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 5,97,000 | 6,353 |
| 2 | Assam . | 5,90,480 | 752 |
| 3 | Bihar | 2,00,820 | 4,159 |
| 4 | Gujarat . | 34,069 | 57,892 |
| 5 | Haryana . . | 8,991 | 1,088 |
| 6 | Himachal Pradesh . | 2,136 | 54 |
| 7 | Jammu & Kashmir . | N.A. | 39 |
| 8 | Kerala . | 71,325 | 2,662 |
| 9 | Madhya Pradesh | 52,738 | 10,033 |
| 10 | Maharashtra . | 1,85,000 | 1,13,065 |
| 11 | Manipur . | 2,00,259 | 22 |
| 12 | Mysore (Karnataka) . | 1,37,000 | 21,824 |
| 13 | Nagaland | 50 | 6 |
| 14 | Punjab . . . . . | 18,000 | 18,027 |
| 15 | Rajasthan | 1,41,750 | 4,440 |
| 16 | Orissa . | 87,281 | 1,243 |
| 17 | Tamil Nadu . | 5,50,000 | 23,087 |
| 18 | Tripura . | 10,000 | 24 |
| 19 | Uttar Pradesh . . | 5,09,400 | 14,809 |
| 20 | West Bengal . | 1,60,030 | 8,637 |
| 21 | Dadra Nagar Haveli . | NIL | 154 |
| 22 | Delhi . | 2,800 | 1,595 |
| 23 | Goa | 187 | 122 |
| 24 | Pondicherry . | 4,047 | 1,059 |
| 25 | Kandla Free Trade Zone . | N.A. | 68 |
| | TOTAL . . | 35,63,363 | 2,91,204 |

**Request from Andhra Pradesh Government to develop Beaches on Coast-line as Tourist Centre**

819. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have requested the Centre to develop some of the beaches on the coast-line as tourist centres;

(b) if not, whether the Centre itself has any such proposal; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS, TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) A. P. Government have themselves included a scheme in their Draft Fifth Five Year Plan for development of a beach resort at Vishakhapatnam.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to undertake a survey for exploring the possibilities of developing new areas as health and mountain resorts in various parts of the country, including Andhra Pradesh.

**Completion of Hotel Projects approved for various places in Andhra Pradesh**

820. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any of the hotel projects approved for Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, Khammam, Tirupathi and Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh have been completed and, if not, the stages of their construction;

(b) the estimated cost, expenditure incurred so far, number of rooms likely to be added, status and the likely period of completion, project-wise;

(c) whether any more hotels in addition to the above have been sanctioned recently; and

(d) if so, the cost, location and the number of rooms to be added, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (d). The approval of hotel projects by the Department of Tourism from the point of view of their suitability for foreign tourists and their completion, is a continuous process. The latest hotel project to be completed at these places was the Panchvati Hotel at Rajamundry which opened in September, 1972 with 22 rooms.

As the hotel projects are being put up in the private sector, the exact details such as the expenditure incurred on them so far, stage of construction, likely period of completion, etc. are not available with the Department of Tourism. However, a list of the hotel projects approved for these places, giving the number of rooms likely to be added and the estimated cost of each project as furnished by the promoters at the time of applying for approval of their projects, is attached. As regards the status of these projects, the category they qualify for will be determined only after they have been inspected for the purpose as functioning establishments.

*STATEMENT*

| Location of the the project | Name of the hotel Nproject/promoters | Rooms | Estimated cost |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | (Rs. in lakhs.) |
| HYDERABAD . . | Hyderabad Hotels (P) Ltd. . | 54 | 15·00 |
| | Surabhi Hotel . . . . . | 90 | 33·50 |
| | Natraj Hotel . . . . . | 117 | 53·50 |
| | Triveni Hotel . . . . . | 63 | 37·19 |
| | Hotel Sagar View (P) Ltd. . . . | 56 | 16·60 |
| | Banjara Hotel . . . . . | 101 | 95·80 |
| | Falaknuma Hotels (P) Ltd. . . . | 88 | 180·00 |
| | Hotel Parklane Pvt. Ltd. . . . . | 48 | 29·00 |
| | Annapurna Enterprises . . . . | 69 | 20·50 |
| | Lake & Rock India Pvt. Ltd. . . . | 100 | 100·00 |
| | Shivharsha Hotel Pvt. Ltd. . . | 204 | 92·00 |
| VIJAYWADA . | Vijay Vihar Hotel . . . | 41 | 6·50 |
| KHAMAM | M/s. S. Venkat Rao & Bros. . . . | 44 | 5·35 |
| | Sh. Kona Pattabhai Ramayya. . . | 18 | 2·40 |
| | Sh. Vasireddy Nagaswara Rao. . . | 28 | 5·48 |
| | Kinnera Hotels Pvt. Ltd. . . . | 26 | 6·00 |
| TIRUPATI | Hotel Govind . . . . . | 40 | 38·65 |
| | Gautam Hotel Pvt. Ltd. . . . | 40 | 19·25 |
| KURNOOL | New Woodlands Hotel . . . . | 45 | 10·00 |

**Shortage of Essential Commodities**

821. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether acute shortage of essential commodities is still continuing in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to end the shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Severe drought conditions, widespread power-cuts and labour problems during 1972-73 gave a set-back to agricultural and industrial production which resulted in the shortage of essential commodities in various parts of the country.

(c) Various steps have been taken to strengthen and streamline the public distribution system. The number of Fair

Price Shops has been increased. A new scheme for dstribution of controlled varieties of cloth has also been introduced with effect from 1st November, 1972. A considerable emphasis has been laid on increasing the production of Articles of Mass Consumption during the Fifth Plan period. The Approach to the Fifth Plan envisages an increase in the output of foodgrains by 22 per cent, of sugar and gur by 28 per cent, vegetable oils by 30 per cent, and cotton textiles by 30 per cent.

It also envisages the establishment of an adequate procurement and distribution system for assured supply of essential consumption goods at least to weaker sections at reasonably stable prices.

**Measures against Major Shipping Companies proposed at Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference**

822. SHRI H. M. PATEL:
SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the recent Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference in Dar-e-Salam, it was suggested that developing countries should start taking unilateral measures against the major shipping lines if they cannot come up with some real progress by the end of this year;

(b) the suggestions made at the Conference in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) In a Paper which had been commissioned by the Commonwealth Secretariat on the shipping problems of the Commonwealth countries the author had hoped that all Governments would give full considerations to the implications of their inability to reach agreed solutions on a code of conduct for liner conferences. He had expressed the fear that if there was no such agreement, exasperated by failure and apprehensive of the future, many Governments could resort to unilateral action unrelated to international agreements which might cause grievous damage to line of shipping as well as international trade.

(b) and (c). There was an inconclusive discussion on the shipping question. Ministers took note of the recommendations on the Commission's study on shipping and were asking the Secretary General of the Commonwealth Secretariat to implement through the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation as many of the recommendation on technical assistance as may be found feasible, considered that the whole subject might be usefully discussed at a meeting of Commonwealth Trade Ministers with a view to deciding what action may be taken in the Commonwealth context.

**Central Team to Assess Damage Caused by Floods in Orissa**

823. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central team visited Orissa to make an assessment of the damage caused by the recent floods and recommend Central assistance for relief measures;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the said team; and

(c) the allocation made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Central Teams visited the State in September and November, 1973 for assessing the flood situation arising out of heavy rains in July—September 1973 and November, 1973. The report of the Central Teams is awaited. In the meantime, a sum of Rs. 3 crores have been advanced to the State Government to meet their immediate requirement. Release of further assistance will be considered on the basis of the progress of expenditure and the Teams' recommendations.

**Set-back in production of Cotton yarn due to Power cut**

824. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to power cut in the various States, the production and availability of yarn suffered a serious set-back;

(b) if so, the estimated fall in production;

(c) whether it is proposed to review the production pattern, prices and distribution of cotton yarn and whether any modification is proposed to be effected therein; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fall in production ranged from 8 to 12 million kilograms per month during February to June 1973 in comparison to the production during January, 1973.

(c) and (d). The production pattern, prices and distribution of cotton yarn was brought under statutory control with effect from 13th March, 1973. The scheme of control has been under constant review. With the improvement in production consequent on withdrawal of power cuts from June, 1973 onwards, the control over distribution of yarn of counts upto 80s was relaxed gradually. The constitutional validity of the Yarn Control Order has been challenged in the Supreme Court by a cotton yarn manufacturer. Any modifications in the Control Order can be considered after the pronouncement of judgement by the Supreme Court in that case.

**Setting up of a Holding Company for Financial Bodies**

825. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a Holding Company for financial bodies to cut short administrative delays;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) the main features of the proposed scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Government are considering a proposal to restructure the Industrial Development Bank of India to bring about greater coordination between all the financial institutions engaged in the promotion or development of industry. The proposal is at the final stages of examination and Government hope to introduce suitable legislation as soon as possible.

**Preparation of a White Paper defining the Major Objectives of Public Sector Undertakings**

826. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two-day conference of Chief Executives and Public Relations Officers of the Public Sector Undertakings held in New Delhi on 13th September, 1973 has recommended that Government should prepare a white paper defining the major objectives of the public sector as a whole and have it approved by Parliament;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto; and

(c) what are the other recommendations made in the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The preparation of a statement of objectives of the public sector has already been taken up in the Bureau of Public Enterprises with the involvement of the public enterprises, the administrative Ministries and one of the Institutes of Management.

(c) Apart from the need for laying down the macro and micro objectives of the public sector, the Conference recommended the following:

(a) the establishment of a separate Public Relations Department staffed by professionally qualified and experienced personnel;

(b) a Central Cell consisting of Government representatives, Public Relations Managers of the public enterprises, etc. to formulate guidelines for projecting the total image of the public sector as a whole;

(c) the Public Relations Unit must have access to the decision-making process;

(d) at the State Capitals, co-ordinating committees, on which the media and the enterprises are represented, should be activised;

(e) public sector reporting should improve qualitatively to present their contribution to and impact on the changing quality of life of the community;

(f) the Bureau of Public Enterprises should act as a Central Information Collection and Dissemination Agency;

(g) a suitable communication programme for the workers and employees of each organisation, the consumers and the general public should be formulated;

(h) there should be better co-ordination between the Information & Broadcasting Ministry, the Government information agencies and the Public Relations Officers of the enterprises;

(i) to inform the masses, there is scope for greater use of films and T.V. media; and

(j) there should be closer cooperation among the public enterprises in highlighting the public sector performance, programming public relations plans and the use of mass media.

**Holding Company for Public Sector Construction and Fabrication Undertakings**

827. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises is considering creation of a Holding Comany for public sector construction and fabrication undertakings to contain the growing competition among them for securing contracts;

(b) whether the organisations are at present tendering against one another thus reducing the profitability to a narrow margin and whether many of the undertakings are unable to programme their development of men and equipment years ahead due to paucity of projects; and

(c) whether all these points were discussed at a meeting which was convened by the Bureau of Public Enterprises and if so, what steps Government are taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) While there may be some overlapping of interests as between the different Public Sector Construction Organisations, no complaints have been made regarding unhealthy competition. According to the provisional figures for 1972-73, all these organisations have made profits.

(c) No, Sir.

**Steps to Improve Working of Public Undertakings**

828. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Plants in the country are expected to operate at full capacity in the near future;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government is taking steps to professionalise the management of public sector enterprises, strengthening personnel and industrial relations corporate planning production and planning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government are anxious that maximum use is made of the capacities created in the public sector as early as possible. As a result of certain steps taken recently, about 12 major Corporations are expected to operate at full capacity in the next one to three years.

(b) and (c). The main steps taken for improving capacity utilisation are:—

(i) diversification of production;

(ii) greater export efforts;

(iii) better maintenance to reduce equipment down time;

(iv) import of components and materials not indigenously available, wherever necessary;

(v) improving industrial relations through better management and by adoption of a greater participatory approach with labour in tackling problems;

(vi) improving the morale and motivation of employees;

(vii) introduction of scientific management techniques in the area of Management Development, Materials Management, Production Planning and Control, Management By Objectives etc.;

(viii) improving co-ordination among public sector enterprises themselves and between the enterprises and Government Departments to expedite and improve decision-making; and

(ix) Government is devoting particular attention to the development of professionally competent and homogeneous managerial cadres in the public enterprises. As a first step, it was decided five years back that the dependence of the enterprises on deputationists should be reduced. The enterprises have been advised on various measures for improving managerial potential by training, job-rotation, scientific appraisal systems, incentives, career planning, etc.

**Amount paid on account of Private Journeys performed by Ministers of Central Government by Staff Cars**

829. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount paid by each Central Government Minister during the year 1972-73 on account of private journeys performed by the Staff Cars by them and the total mileage covered by each Central Government Minister by Staff Car on Government account, separately, during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The information is being collected from the Ministries and Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

**Allocation of Raw Materials to Public Sector Undertakings**

830. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Undertakings in the country have demanded a fair deal from Government and preferential treatment in the purchase of raw materials; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The allocation of scarce raw materials is done strictly on the basis of the priority accorded to various industries and the actual requirements of the users. In this scheme, the question of Government companies demanding a preferential treatment in the allocation of scarce raw materials does not arise.

**Fall in Exports during the first quarter of the current year**

831. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the first quarter of the current year exports have fallen by 10 per cent instead of rising by 55 per cent as estimated earlier;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to make up the loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The actual exports during the first quarter of 1973-74 have been higher than in the corresponding quarter of previous year. Efforts are being made to further increase our exports in the remaining period of the year.

**Projects in Public Sectors behind schedule**

832. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which projects in the Public Sector are behind the schedule;

(b) what are the causes in each case for their remaining behind schedule; and

(c) what steps have been taken to expedite the completion of each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The construction schedules laid down in the Detailed Project Reports are based on various assumptions. Where these assumptions are not realised due to genuine reasons, the construction schedules are revised. Delays also sometimes occur in the processing of the Detailed Project Reports, with consequential delays in completion of the Projects. The latest information in respect of the Projects, which are behind schedule is, therefore, being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Public Sector Undertakings Units Running at Loss**

833. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the managing directors or General Managers of any of the public sector undertakings running in loss have been held responsible for the bad working of the undertaking concerned; and

(b) if so, what are their names and what action was taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Losses incurred by public enterprises may, apart from managerial failures, be due to various reasons such as long gestation periods, the time taken to develop skills in some sophisticated industries, shortage of raw

material, components or power, poor industrial relations, inadequacy of demand etc. Government constantly watch the performance of the Managing Directors and General Managers. This assessment is used while considering their continuance and advancement in the service of the public sector. The appointments of persons to Top posts are done on contractual basis with the provision that they can be terminated on three months' notice.

One of the important areas that is being examined by the Action Committee on Public Enterprises under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission is the adequacy of organisational structure and Top Personnel requirements of individual enterprises. Some important changes in organisational structure and Top managerial personnel that have been made by Government relate to Rourkela Steel Plant, Bharat Heavy Electricals, Heavy Electricals (India) Limited, Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited and International Airports Authority of India.

**News item captioned "C.C.I. contravenes Export Ban"**

834. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item published in the 'Economic Times' dated the 20th September, 1973 under the heading 'C.C.I. contravenes export ban'; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government have seen the news item in question.

(b) The export of cotton in question was not accepted by Board of the C.C.I.

**Scheme for setting up Tourist Transit Hotels by Air India**

835. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for setting up a chain of Transit Hotels for Tourists has been finalised by the Air-India;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the cost of the scheme; and

(c) whether such tourists transit hotels are also proposed to be located in foreign countries and if so, the names of such countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Air-India is putting up a Transit Hotel at Bombay Airport only. There is no proposal for such hotels in other cities.

(b) A 300-room hotel has been planned which will have facilities and amenities of the 5-star category and is estimated to cost Rs. 5.75 crores.

(c) No such proposal is at present under consideration.

**Scheme for Computerising Reservation and booking procedures by Air India**

836. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has finalised the scheme for computerising its reservation and booking procedures;

(b) if so, the cost of the scheme and the impact thereof on the existing staff strength;

(c) the import content of the scheme;

(d) the names of foreign suppliers of equipment and technology; and

(e) when the scheme is likely to be completed and introduced?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

(e) The scheme is still at a preliminary examination stage. It is likely to take approximately two years to complete the computerisation of the reservations application from the day orders for the equipments are placed. The import contract of the equipment will vary with the source from which it is purchased.

**Illegal forward market trade in Delhi**

837. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether there is any illegal forward market trade going on in Delhi at present and whether the Police apprehended a group of persons allegedly doing illegal trade under a Bombay Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): Some complaints regarding illegal forward trading in Delhi have been received by the Forward Markets Commission and are being looked into by them.

**Modernisation of Textile Industry in Fifth Plan**

839. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive programme has been chalked out for modernisation of the textile industry in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the financial outlay thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Indian Cotton Mills' Federation has asked the cotton textile mills to formulate proposals for modernisation for the next five years. Once the proposals are available from the industry, Government will take a view regarding the nature and size of the modernisation programme for this sector of the textile industry. The Indian Woollen Mills' Federation and the Association of Man-made Fibre Industry are also being asked to obtain similar proposals from their constituent units.

(b) While the above proposals from the industry are awaited according to the estimates framed by the Task Force on Textile Industries set up by the Planning Commission, a moderate replacement programme of cotton spindles and looms during Fifth Five Year Plan should cover 3.5 million spindles and 52,000 looms at a cost of about Rs. 450 crores. A final view on this will be available when the V Plan is finalised.

**1972–73 में भारत के विदेशी ऋण की अदायगी**

840. **श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत द्वारा विदेशों से लिये गये ऋण में से 1972–73 में कितनी मूलराशि तथा ब्याज की रुपयों में तथा विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में विभिन्न देशों को, देश-वार, अदा की गई ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण)** : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिए संख्या –LT—5707/73]

**Financial Assistance to States for drought relief measures**

841. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by the States upto the end of June on drought relief measures and the amount Centre had reimbursed. State-wise;

(b) the break-up of the assistance provided by Centre in the form of grant and loan to the drought affected States; and

(c) whether the entire drought expenditure would be borne by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

*STATEMENT*

*Statement showing the Expenditure Reported by the State Government for the Period April June,* 1973 *and Central Assistance released in* 1973-74 *so far* (up to 13-11-1973)

(Rs. in Crores).

| STATES | Expenditure reported for the period April-June, 1973 | Central assistance released in 1973-74 so far (upto 13-11-1973) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Loan | Grant | Total |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 10·75 | 4·00 | 3·00 | 7·00 |
| 2. Bihar | 20·90 (estimate for full year). | .. | | |
| 3. Gujarat | 31·99 | 10·00 | 12·75 | 22·75 |
| 4. Madhya Pradesh. | 3·74 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5. Maharashtra | 82·18 | 47·00 | 40·00 | 87·00 |
| 6. Manipur | 0·20 | .. | | |
| 7. Mysore | 13·91 | 20·81 | 2·50 | 23·31 |
| 8. Orissa | 2·32 | | | |
| 9. Rajasthan | 8·58 | 11·00 | 2·00 | 13·00 |
| 10. Uttar Pradesh. | 1·99 | 5·00 | . | 5·00 |

NOTE: Central assistance to States is provided on the basis of the progress of expenditure subject to the recommendations of the Central teams that assess the situation in the States. Central assistance is released from time to time and is not readily relatable to the expenditure incurred upto June, 1973. As such, the figures of Central assistance given above represent the releases made so far on the basis of the latest figures of expenditure.

**Proposal to establish International Institute of Tourism in Bangalore**

842. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish an International Institute of Tourism in Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details regarding the syllabi for the various courses; and

(c) whether any foreign agency is providing financial assistance to this Institute and if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These are under formulation.

(c) This project has been included under the UNDP Country Programme for India 1972—78. The assistance, estimated at $ 270,000 would be for providing some members of the faculty and for library and equipment. The project proposal for the establishment of the Institute was prepared by an expert whose services were obtained under the UNDP Technical Assistance Programme.

**Proposal to increase Airfare of Indian Airlines and Air India due to increase in prices of petrol**

843. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent West Asian War and non-availability of crude from those countries had any adverse effect on the flights of Indian Airlines and Air India and, if so, to what extent;

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to increase the airfare of the two airlines in view of heavy increase in prices of petrol; and

(c) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) On the outbreak of hostilities in West Asia, Air-India had to divert their services previously operating through Beirut and Cairo by way of Kuwait. From the 4th November Air-India have resumed operations *via* Beirut.

Indian Airlines services were not affected by these hostilities.

As a result of the increase in the cost of fuel the operating expenses of both airlines have gone up considerably.

(b) and (c). Government have not received any proposal from Indian Airlines for increase in fares but it is understood that the management is considering such a proposal.

Air-India being a member of the International Air Transport Association the fare and freight rates applicable to them are governed by the various resolutions of the Association. It is understood that a special meeting is being convened by the latter in December to review the situation.

**Impact of import of rags on Indian Hosiery and woollen cloth**

844. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rags are still being imported and sold in the open market and their sale is causing adverse impact on Indian hosiery and woollen cloth;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether a complete ban is proposed to be imposed on import of rags in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). A large quantity of used wearable garments were imported against replenishment licences issued to hosiery exporters in the past and some of these garments have been sold in the open market. This affected the hosiery and fabric sectors of the woollen industry of India to a certain extent. Import of rags is no longer permitted against hosiery exports.

As rags constitute raw material for the shoddy industry and adequate quantities are not available in India, their import is essential. However, import has been restricted and is now allowed only for actual users and against export of shoddy woollen blankets. Further, garments have compulsorily to be mutilated and such mutilation inspected by a reliable agency prior to shipment to India.

**Export obligation of Foreign Companies in India**

845. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed any export obligation on foreign companies operating in India and, if so, the nature of obligation;

(b) whether the export obligation has any relationship with the number of equity shares held by the foreigners; and

(c) the names of foreign companies in India engaged in production in which foreigners hold more than 50 per cent equity shares?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent it becomes available.

(b) No, Sir.

**Parties given loans under Hotel Development Loan Scheme during 1971-72 and 1973**

846. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of parties who were given loans during 1971, 1972 and 1973 under the Hotel Development Loan Scheme and the total amount given to each party;

(b) whether the terms and conditions of the loans are uniform or different terms and conditions are applied to different loanees for repayment of loan; and

(c) whether any of them has started paying back the loan instalments?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) A statement indicating the names of the parties to whom loans were disbursed during the year 1971, 1972 and 1973 and the progressive total of amounts of loan so far given to each party is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5708/73].

(b). Loans are governed by the terms and conditions contained in the Instructions for grant of loan, as amended from time to time, which are uniformly applicable to all loan cases.

(c) Five parties have started repaying the loan instalments.

**स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया में पदोन्नति के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए आरक्षण**

847. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति को कल्याणकारी समिति ने इस बात पर खेद प्रकट किया है कि स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया और उसके अनुषंगी बैंकों ने

पदोन्नति से भरे जाने वाले पदों के संबंध में अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है;

(ख) क्या गृह मंत्रालय ने इस संबंध में 11 जुलाई 1973 को एक ज्ञापन जारी किया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो आरक्षण की व्यवस्था न करने के कारण क्या है और इस संबंध में क्या कार्रवाही की जा रही है?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण)**: (क) से (ग). अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के कल्याण पर समिति ने अपनी नवीं रिपोर्ट (पांचवीं लोक सभा) में यह टिप्पणी की थी :

"समिति ने देखा है कि स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया और इसके सहायक बैंकों में अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों से लिपीकीय संवर्ग और लिपिकीय।

नकदी विभाग समर्ग से अधिकारी पदक्रम ; और प्रशिक्षाय अधिकारियों के रूप में की जाने वाली पदोन्नति लिखित परीक्षा और साक्षात्कार के आधार पर की जाती है ? समिति को खेद है कि स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया और इसके सहायक बैंकों ने पदोन्नति से भरे जाने वाले पदों के लिए अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए पद सुरक्षित करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है यद्यपि गृह मंत्रालय ने अपने 11 जुलाई 1968 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या 1/12/67 एस्टेब्लिशमेंट (सी) में हिदायतें जारी की थी कि उस पदक्रम या सेवाओं में जिनमें सीधी भर्ती का अवयव यदि कोई हो, 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक न हो, श्रेणी II, III या IV के पदों में या इन पदों पर विभागीय कर्मचारियों के लिए सीमित प्रतियोगी परिक्षाओं के आधार पर की गयी सभी पदोन्नति में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों के लिए क्रमशः $12\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत और 5 प्रतिशत (अब 15 प्रतिशत और 7.5 प्रतिशत) पद सुरक्षित करने की व्यवस्था की जाय।

सरकार ने यह उत्तर दिया था :

"सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय" द्वारा जारी किये गये अनुदेशों की धाराओं के अनुसार वे सभी पद जिनका अधिकतम वेतनमान 950 रुपये से अधिक हों उन्हें श्रेणी I के पद माना जाएगा। सीमित प्रतियोगी परिक्षाओं के आधार पर केवल श्रेणी III और श्रेणी II के पदों में पद सुरक्षित करने की आवश्यकता है श्रेणी II से श्रेणी I में पदोन्नति करने के लिये पद सुरक्षित नहीं करने पड़ते I चूंकि स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया और इसके सहायक बैंकों में अधिकारियों की सबसे नीचे की श्रेणी का अधिकतम वेतनमान 950 रुपये से अधिक है, वे इस आदेश के अनुसार श्रेणी I के पदों में आते हैं और इसलिए पद सुरक्षित करने का सरकार का आदेश लागू नहीं होता।

उपर्युक्त उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए समिति इस मामले को जारी रखने की इच्छुक नहीं है।

**दिल्ली में सेन्ट्रल बैंक की बहादुर शाह जाफर मार्ग शाखा में चोरी**

848. **श्री महा वीपक सिंह शास्त्री**: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 4 अगस्त के नवभारत टाइम्स में दिल्ली के सेन्ट्रल बैंक की बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग शाखा में 1.12 लाख रुपये की चोरी के बारे में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या इस घटना का सुराग लगाने में पुलिस अब तक असफल रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण)**: (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) पुलिस की जांच अभी जारी है।

**स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के चयन बोर्डों के पुनर्गठन के बारे में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों सम्बन्धी कल्याण समिति द्वारा दिया गया सुझाव**

849. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य**: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों संबंधी कल्याण समिति द्वारा दिये गये इस सुझाव को स्वीकार कर लिया है कि स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के बोर्डों का पुनर्गठन किया जायेगा और प्रत्येक चुनाव बोर्ड में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों का एक अधिकारी रखा जाएगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण)**: (क) और (ख) : भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि जहां तक परीक्षाधीन अधिकारियों की भरती का सम्बन्ध है, इसके लिये अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के उम्मीदवारों का साक्षात्कार करने लिये बनाये जाने वाले बैंक के केन्द्रीय भर्ती बोर्ड में बैंक के केन्द्रीय और स्थानीय बोर्डों के अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के निदेशकों सदस्यों को शामिल करके, इस सिफारिश को लागू करने का निर्णय किया गया है।

जहां तक लिपिकों/रोकड़ियों की भर्ती का सम्बन्ध है इनका साक्षात्कार बैंक के अधिकारी करते हैं। साक्षात्कार के समय कोई अंक नहीं दिये जाते हैं जो उम्मीदवार अनुपयुक्त नहीं समझे जाते हैं उनको लिखित परीक्षा में उनके कार्यनिष्पादन के अनुसार गुणों के आधार पर सूचीबद्ध कर दिया जाता है। बैंक ने भर्ती अधिकारियों को अनुदेश जारी कर दिये हैं कि वे नियंत्रक अधिकारियों को समुचित रूप से बताये बिना किसी भी अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को साक्षात्कार में असफल घोषित न करें। इससे, बैंक के अनुसार इन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों के हितों को पर्याप्त संरक्षण मिल जाता है।

**ईरान से खजूर का आयात**

850. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य**: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ईरान से खजूर का आयात प्रतिवर्ष किया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ईरान से खजूर के आयात पर भारत ने कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० आर्य)** : (क) जी हां,।

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षोंके दौरान ईरान से खजूर के आयात इस प्रकार थे :–

| | |
|---|---|
| 1970–71 | 20 लाख रु० |
| 1971–72 | 23 लाख रु० |
| 1972–73 | 26 लाख रु० |

**Pamphlets brought out under the auspices of Directorate of Tourism on the occasion of Silver Jubilee Celebration of Indian Independence**

851. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have brought out under the auspices of the Directorate

of Tourism several coloured and attractive pamphlets with pictures and maps showing national tourist places as well as important historical centres of the freedom movement on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebration of Indian Independence;

(b) if so, the names of such pamphlets and publications;

(c) whether the world famous place 'Dandi' where Mahatma Gandhi launched Salt Satyagraha in 1930 has been shown as part of the Rann of Kutch in one of the maps in the said pamphlets; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such a serious lapse and the steps taken to rectify the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The folder to celebrate the Silver Jubilee Independence of India was produced by the Department of Tourism through India Tourism Development Corporation.

(b) The folder was titled "India Welcome Folder".

(c) and (d). As this was a rush job this mistake occured inadvertantly. The wrong location of 'Dandi' was detected in the first batch printed and the mistake was immediately rectified. In all subsequent batches of the folder correct location of 'Dandi' has been shown.

**Expenditure on Foreign Tours of Ministers**

852. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent (in Indian currency as well as in foreign exchange) on the foreign tours of different Ministers including the Prime Minister during the inter-session period—September 6, 1973 to November 11, 1973;

(b) the purpose of such visits made; and

(c) the concrete results achieved thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

**Shortage of Caprolactum raw material**

855. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the supply position of the raw material caprolactum has been very acute and even precarious at present; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to remedy the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a shortfall in supply of caprolactum due to a World wide shortage of petroleum based chemicals.

(b) The following steps are being taken:—

(i) Continued efforts are being made by the STC to procure Caprolactum.

(ii) The Industry is also making efforts to procure caprolactum from/through their former suppliers and letters of Authority are being given to such spinners as are able to procure caprolactum.

**Representation of Ex-emergency Commissioned Officers Re-employed in L.I.C.**

855. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has beeen drawn to the representations of the Ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers re-employed in L.I.C. for giving them the benefit in the fixation of seniority and pay as is being given to the

ex-FCOs re-employed in Central Government and State Governments; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). Since in terms of the Staff Regulations 1960 all directly recruited candidates are to be put on par, the LIC has not found it possible to give ex-Emergency Commissioned Officers special benefit in fixation of seniority and pay. They have already received concessions in the matter of reservation of vacancies, relaxation of age and educational qualifications.

**Employees' participation in Management of L.I.C.**

856. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the principle of employees' participation in management in the Life Insurance Corporation; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the nominee of the Federation of Life Insurance Corporation Class I Officers' Associations, has not been inducted into the Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). It has not been possible so far to appoint a representative of the Class I Officers of the L.I.C. on the Board as the mechanism for giving representation to the employees has not yet been finalised.

**Proposals by Federation of L.I.C. Class I Officers' Association for opening of Divisional Offices at Jaipur, Amritsar and Rohtak**

857. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of L.I.C. Class I Officers' Association has submitted any proposal for the opening of Divisional Offices at Jaipur, Amritsar and Rohtak; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by L.I.C. to implement these proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). The Corporation has received several proposals (including the one from the Federation) for opening new Divisional and Branch Offices in the different zones and all these are under consideration.

**Amount of loan given by L.I.C. and other financial agencies to Hindustan Times Ltd. for its building on Curzon Road, New Delhi**

858. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given to the Hindustan Times Ltd., for its building on Curzon Road, New Delhi by the L.I.C. and other financial institutions;

(b) the terms and conditions on which the loan was given; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that these terms and conditions are observed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The Life Insurance Corporation of India has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Hindustan Times Ltd. to construct a multi-storeyed building at 18/20 Curzon Road, New Delhi.

No other financial institution has given any loan to the Hindustan Times Ltd.

(b) The loan by L.I.C. was sanctioned in 1967 to the Hindustan Times Ltd. on a first legal mortgage of their properties situated at 1/2-B, Pusa Road and 12/20, Curzon Road, New Delhi. The loan carries interest at the rate of 9 per cent with a rebate of 1 per cent for punctual payments and is repayable within a period of 12 years from 31st May, 1969.

(c) So far as the terms of loan are concerned, the Company has been regular in payment of instalments, both of principal and interest, and no steps were required to be taken to enforce observance thereof. The only condition that is still to be complied with relates to release to L.I.C. of about 38,000 sq. ft. occupied by it in LIC's Bombay Life Building at Connaught Circus, New Delhi, as soon as the proposed multistoreyed building at 18/20, Curzon Road, New Delhi offered as mortgage security is ready. According to the Company their building is not yet ready and complete and hence they could not release the L.I.C. Building and they will release the same when their building is complete and they are able to shift the machinery. L.I.C. is pursuing the matter with the Hindustan Times.

**Foreign exchange earned by Tea, Sugar, Groundnut seeds and Oil and Fish during last three years**

859. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of tea, sugar, groundnut seeds and oil and fish during the last three years; and

(b) the quantity exported in tonnes during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A statement showing the value and quantity of export of tea, sugar, groundnuts (whether or not shelled), Groundnut oil and Fish and Fish preparations (including edible fish waste) during the last three years is attached.

*Statement*

Statement showing Export of Tea, Sugar, Groundnuts, whether or not Shelled, Groundnut oil, Fish and Fish Preperations during the Years 1970-71 to 1972-73.

Quantity Metric Tonnes.
Value. Lakh Rupees.

| S. No. | Description | 1970-71 | | 1971-72 | | 1972-73 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Qty. | Val. | Qty. | Val. | Qty. | Val. |
| 1. | Tea. . . . | 199139 | 14825 | 208570 | 15631 | 193228 | 14729 |
| 2. | Sugar. . . . | 472704 | 2930 | 361957 | 3086 | 122960 | 1377 |
| 3. | Groundnuts (Peanuts) | | | | | | |
| | (i) Groundnuts in Shell . . | 1259 | 21 | 3101 | 59 | 2881 | 51 |
| | (ii) Gtoundnut Kernels. . . | 24612 | 541 | 23682 | 521 | 18594 | 484 |
| 4. | Groundnut (Peanut Oil) . . . | 165 | 7 | 74 | 3 | 108 | 5 |
| 5. | Fish and fish preparations (incl. edible fish waste) . . . | 32613 | 3128 | 32991 | 4200 | 34710 | 5885 |

**Demand for Payment of subsidy to Jute Growers**

860. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jute growers of West Bengal had demanded payment of a subsidy on the same basis as given to the cotton growers of Maharashtra;

(b) whether the jute growers have decided to switch over the paddy cultivation in their fields if their demands are not met; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. A resolution to this effect was passed in the Jute Growers' Conference held at Chandan Nagar in Nadia Distt. of West Bengal.

(b) A statement to this effect is said to have been made at Conference.

(c) The minimum price for raw jute is fixed every season by the Government on the recommendation of the Agriculture Prices Commission, which goes into all relevant factors including the cost of production. Government have no proposal at present to revise the minimum statutory price fixed for the current season. The average price at which purchases are being made by JCI works out higher than Rs. 157.68 per quintal delivered at Jute mills gate Calcutta.

**Alleged misappropriation of Bank money by Chairman in State Bank of India**

861. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 524 on the 31st August, 1973 and state:

(a) whether any action, legal or otherwise, has been taken against the Chairman of the State Bank of India in respect of the alleged mis-appropriation of the Bank money committed by him for his private visit to Pondicherry at the expense of Bank;

(b) whether the matter has been referred to Central Bureau of Investigation for his prosecution under Indian Penal Code; and

(c) if not, what steps are being taken against him in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Government do not consider that any action is called for against the Chairman, State Bank of India, for his visits to Pondicherry.

**Grant of another tenure of office for the Chairman, State Bank of India**

862. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the State Bank of India is being granted another tenure of office for five years in spite of his having committed alleged misappropriation of Bank money and serious irregularities by making private trips to Pondicherry 24 times in three years, while being on duty; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider their views and refuse to grant him another tenure?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The term of the present Chairman of the State Bank of India is due to expire on 28th February, 1974. Government, as hitherto, will, without restricting its choice in any manner, consider the claims of all eligible persons and appoint the one who, in their judgment, is most suitable.

**Recruitment of Clerical staff in various Nationalised Banks of Delhi, New Delhi and Himachal Pradesh**

863. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of clerical and subordinate staff recruited during the last six months in the various Nationalised Banks in Delhi, New Delhi and Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the number of Harijan candidates among them and whether the recruitment of Harijan candidates is according to reservation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Information regarding recruitment to clerical and subordinate staff by nationalised banks having branches in Union Territory of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh during the period from 1st May, 1973 to 31st October, 1973, as reported by the banks is given below:—

| | No. of persons recruited | |
|---|---|---|
| | Total | Scheduled Caste |
| Clerical Grade | 398 | 52 |
| Subordinate Staff | 94 | 39 |

All the fourteen nationalised banks have adopted instructions of the Government regarding reservation of posts for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in regard to posts filled by direct recruitment. Where the intake of Scheduled Castes in a year is less than the posts reserved for them under the reservation rules, the unfilled reserved vacancies are carried forward for a period of three years.

**Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks Himachal Pradesh**

864. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Branches of Nationalised Banks proposed to be opened during the current year in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the number of Branches for which permission has been given and by what time these sanctioned Branches will be opened and the location of each?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). During the current year, upto the end of August, nationalised banks had opened 6 offices in Himachal Pradesh. Nationalised Banks have currently in hand licences/allotments for opening 20 more offices in that State in the near future. The places where these offices are expected to be opened are indicated below:

| Name of the District | Centre |
|---|---|
| Chamba | Pangi |
| Kangra | Seraj, Una, Barsar, Gaggal, Meleodganj |
| Kinnaur | Kalpa, Pooh Peo. |
| Kulu | Kulu, Manali |
| Mandi | Vaggi, Rawalsar, Chanutra, Pahari, Mandi |
| Simla | Simla |
| Solan | Baroti Wala, Solan (2 offices) |

**Offer from Soviet Union to fly TU-154 Aircraft on routes operated by Indian Airlines**

865. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has offered to fly TU-154 aircraft on routes operated by the Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the number and other particulars of the Indian Airlines flights which will be operated with TU-154 Soviet planes;

(c) the broad outlines of the agreement reached between the two countries; and

(d) the extent to which TU-154 will be commercially beneficial to India?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS, TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Permission has been given for demonstration flights at Delhi, Bombay, Hyderabad and Calcutta between November 16 and December 1, 1973 subject to compliance with the instructions of the Director General of Civil Aviation with regard to Air Traffic Control clearance, etc.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) This aspect will be considered carefully when a final decision about aircraft purchases is taken.

**Britain's entry into E.C.M.**

866. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be please to state:

(a) whether Britain has entered the European Common Market as a member;

(b) whether India has asked the Government of U.K. to continue to extend all help to the developing countries; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the British Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While no specific request has been made to the Government of the United Kingdom in this regard we have been pursuing the transitional problem arising out the U.K.'s entry to the Community both with the United Kingdom and the European Economic Community.

(c) Does not arise.

**देश में चार तथा पांच स्टार वाले होटलों के निर्माण की दिशा में की गई प्रगति**

867. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में विदेशी मुद्रा के अधिक उपार्जन के लिये देश में चार तथा पांच स्टार वाले होटलों के निर्माण के लिये प्रोत्साहन देने संबंधी सरकारी निर्णय के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्मित होटलों ने गत दो वर्षों में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की ?

**संचार तथा पयटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर)** : (क) विभिन्न प्रोत्साहन, जैसे कर राहत, आर्थिक सहायता आदि केवल 4 तथा 5 स्टारहोटल तक ही सीमित नहीं हैं, अपितु 1–स्टार से 5–स्टार तक के सभी वर्गों के होटलों को जो कि विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिये उपयुक्तता की दृष्टि से अनुमोदित कि गये हैं, उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान निर्मित होटलों द्वारा अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा संबंधी पूरी सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है । भारतीय जनमत संस्थान द्वारा आयोजित विदेशी पर्यटक व्यय सर्वेक्षण (1972–73) अर्धवार्षिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार विदेशी पर्यटकों द्वारा किये गये कुल व्यय का 33.9 प्रतिशत बोर्डिंग तथा लाजिंग (रेस्टोरेंटस तथा मनोरंजन सहित) पर था । पर्यटन से होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की अनुमानित आय 1971 और 1972 के दौरान क्रमश: 40.4 करोड़ 48.3 करोड़ रुपये थी ।

**मुद्रास्फीति और मूल्य वृद्धि का सामना करने के लिए अर्थशास्त्रियों का सुझाव**

868. **श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :**
**श्री एम० गोपाल रेड्डी :**

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के कुछ प्रमुख अर्थशास्त्रियों ने मूल्यों में वृद्धि और मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने के लिये कुछ विशेष सिफारिश की हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका सार क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार की उन पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण):** (क) से (ग): सरकार को अर्थशास्त्रियों के आर्थिक समस्याओं के बारे में समय-समय पर विभिन्न सुझाव प्राप्त होते रहते हैं। देश के लिये आर्थिक नीति निर्धारित करते समय इन विचारों पर यथोचित ध्यान दिया जाता है।

**औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को दी गई धन राशि**

869. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :** वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान औद्योगिक वित्त निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को कुल कितनी धनराशि दी गई ;

(ख) उन योजनाओं की मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है जिसके लिए इस सहायता का उपयोग किया गया और क्या कोई आवेदन-पत्र निगम के पास निर्णय हेतु विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण):** (क) से (ग). भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम ने अपने पिछले तीन लेखा वर्षों अर्थात् 1970-71, 1971-72 और 1972-73 (जुलाई-जून) में मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित या स्थित की जाने वाली इन परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में कुल मिला कर 149.09 लाख रुपये की वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर की थी :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

| कम्पनी का नाम | मंजूर की गई वित्तीय सहायता | परियोजना का व्योराप्रयोजन जिसके लिये सहायता मंजूर की गई। |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. कोआपरेटिव स्पिनिंग मिल्स लि० | 40.00 | नयी सूती कताई मिल |
| 2. श्री सिन्थेटिक्स लि० | 35.00 | नायलोन-6 तन्तु धागे और पोलिएस्टर तन्तु धागे के निर्माण के लिए नयी परियोजना की लागत अधिक हो जाने के कारण उसके आंशिक व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 3. ग्वालियर लैम्प्स एण्ड इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० | 29.90 | जी० एल० एस० लैम्पों के निर्माण के लिए नयी परियोजना |
| 4. बिलासपुर स्पिनिंग मिल्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज लि० | 45.00 | कताई की क्षमता का विस्तार करना । |
| जोड़ | 149.09 | जोड़ |

30 सितम्बर, 1973 की स्थिति के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित या स्थित की जाने वाली किसी परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में वित्तीय सहायता के लिए कोई आवेदन पत्र निगम के विचाराधीन नहीं था ।

**सहकारी क्षेत्र अतिरिक्त करघे लगाना**

870. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से सहकारी क्षेत्र में लगभग 10,000 (या जो संख्या ठीक हो ) अतिरिक्त करघे लगाने की सिफारिश की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकार के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया है; और

(ग) इस उद्देश्य के लिए राज्य सरकार को क्या वित्तीय सहायता प्रद न की जायेगी ?

**वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज)** : (ब) सहकारी क्षेत्र में 10,000 या लगभग उतनी संख्या में अतिरिक्त करघे लगाने लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से ऐसी कोई सिफारिश प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

**वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान कीसा कपड़े का निर्यात :**

971. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 73 के दौरान कुल कितनी कीसा कपड़ा निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में इस उद्योग में लगे कर्मचारियों के कल्याण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि दी जा रही है; और

(ग) कीसा कपड़े के निर्यात को बढ़ाने हेतु इस उद्योग के अनुसन्धान और विकास पर पूंजी निवेश बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज )** :(क) 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान निर्यात किए

गए कोसा कपड़े की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

| | लाख वर्ग मीटर |
|---|---|
| 1971–72 | 7.18 |
| 1972–73 | 7.14 |

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश में इस उद्योग में लगे हुए कर्मचारियों के कल्याण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कोई राशि खर्च नहीं की जा रही है, क्योंकि इस उद्देश्य के लिए कोई योजना नहीं है ।

(ग) कोसा कपड़ा, जो कि टसर रेशम से बनता है, की गवेषणा तथा विकास का कार्य इनके द्वारा किया जाता है :—

(1) केन्द्रीय टसर गवेषणा केन्द्र, रांची ।

(2) सैन्ट्रल टसर सिल्क वार्म शीड स्टेशन लाखा ।

(3) केन्द्रीय टसर उपकेन्द्र बटटे (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, भीमताल (उ० प्र०) तथा इम्फाल (मनीपुर) ।

विगत चार वर्ष में केन्द्रीय टसर गवेषणा केन्द्र लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 26.33 लाख रु० खर्च किए गए । 1973–74 के लिए 12.55 लाख रु० की बजट व्यवस्था है ।

**Grant of Advance to agents of L.I.C. for Purchase of Motor Vehicles**

872. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total number of agents in the Delhi Division of L.I.C. whom advances for purchase of Motor Vehicles have been given and the number of other staff of L.I.C. in Delhi Division whom such advances have been made during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The required information is as under:—

| | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-7 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. No. of Agents. | | | |
| (i) Cars. | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| (ii) Motor Cycles/Scooters. | 5 | 9 | 11 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 11 | 12 |
| 2. No of other officers & other staff including those on development side and administrative side.— | | | |
| (i) Motor Cars. | 8 | 5 | 26 |
| (ii) Motor Cycles/ Scooters. | 37 | 75 | 34 |
| TOTAL | 45 | 80 | 60 |

**Purchase of three Boeing-737 Transport Planes by Indian Airlines**

875. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given clearance to the Indian Airlines for buying three Boeing-737 transport planes as part of its interim fleet augmentation plan; and

(b) whether the terms and conditions have been signed with the manufacturers and, if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The purchase agreement was signed by Indian Airlines on the 19th October, 1973. The basic price of each of the three Boeings is US $ 5,473,551. The financing arrangements are subject to government approval.

**राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कृषि ऋण प्रदान करने के लिए अनिवार्य प्रावधान**

876. श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल :
श्री डी० पी० जदेजा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ऐसा कोई नियम बनाने की सोच रही है जिसके अनुसार राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की प्रत्येक शाखा के लिए यह अनिवार्य होगा कि प्रतिवर्ष एक निर्धारित धनराशि कृषि ऋण के रूप में दी जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य रूप रेखा क्या है ?

**वित्त मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी)** : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं : कृषि अग्रिमों के लिए एक समान, पूर्व निश्चित सीमा निर्धारण करना न तो व्यवहार्य है और न ही वांछित । ऋण देना स्थानीय क्षमता, उपलब्ध आधारभूत बातों और बैंक के संगठनात्मक ढांचे के ऊपर निर्भर है । तथापि बैंक प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों, जिनमें कृषि भी शामिल है, की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए अपना निज का कार्य-निष्पादन बजट तैयार करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं । सरकार इस क्षेत्र में बैंकों के कार्य की नियमित रूप से समय समय पर समीक्षा करती रहती है ।

**Grant of loan by Nationalised Banks to Agriculturists against their land**

877. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of issuing instructions to all local branches of nationalised banks through their Head Offices to grant prescribed loans to agriculturists against their land; and

(b) if so, the nature of the instructions likely to be issued in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. It would neither be feasible nor desirable to fix predetermined limits, based upon acreage, for agricultural advances at all places. The quantum of loan is determined in view of the nature of the soil, source of irrigation, cropping pattern etc. and coverage by a bank branch is dependent upon local potential, available infra-structure and organisational set-up. For regulating agricultural lending, the Reserve Bank of India have issued fairly detailed guidelines to the banks. The performance of the banks is also periodically reviewed by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India and the need for increased coverage of the priority sectors including agriculture has always been emphasised.

**कृषकों को पर्याप्त कृषि प्रदान करने में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कथित असफलता**

878. **श्री अरविन्द कुम० पटेल :**

**श्री बेकारिया :**

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों कृषकों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में कृषि ऋण प्रदान करने में असफल रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) कृषि ऋणों की राशि को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का विचार है ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण)** : (क) से (ग). राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद से सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को सीधे दिये जाने वाले वित्त की मात्रा तथा खातों की संख्या में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है जैसा कि इन आंकड़ों में देखा जा सकता है :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में )

| | खातों की संख्या | शेष बकाया रकम |
|---|---|---|
| जून 1969 . . . | 1,60,020 | 40.25 |
| जून 1970 . . . | 6,15,952 | 153.45 |
| जून 1971 . . . | 8,05,630 | 197.40 |
| जून 1972 . . . | 9,24,780 | 231.50 |
| जून 1973 . . . | *11,94,387 | 285.06 |

अन्तिम

इस वृद्धि के बावजूद, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और सरकार कृषि क्षेत्र की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों पर जोर देते रहे हैं। बैंकों द्वारा बैंक रहित ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और शाखाएं खोली जा रही हैं, और अपने संगठन सम्बन्धी ढांचे को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं तथा ऋणों और प्रभावकारी ढंग से विस्तार करने और उनका पर्यवेक्षण करने के लिए तकनीकी क्षेत्र कर्मचारियों की भर्ती कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने ऋण के लिए आवेदनपत्र के फार्मों और ऋण देने की प्रक्रिया को भी सरल बना दिया है। अब फार्म हिन्दी और अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में छापे जाते हैं। वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण सहकारी संस्थाओं के वित्त पोषण की योजना का विस्तार और अधिक राज्यों में कर दिया गया है। इन अधिकरणों के साथ छोटे किसान विकास अभिकरण/सीमांतिक किसान और कृषि श्रमिक क्षेत्रों में अधिक समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिए प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, ताकि अधिक संख्या में अभिज्ञात छोटे/सीमांतिक किसानों और कृषि श्रमिकों को इसके अन्तर्गत शामिल किया जा सके। अधिकांश बैंकों ने ब्याज की विभेदी दर योजना के अन्तर्गत किसानों के हकदार वर्गों को ब्याज की कम दर पर ऋण उपलब्ध

करने के अलावा भूमि के भाटकर के अनुसार ब्याज की रियायती दर की योजना भी लागू कर दी है ।

**Proposal to take over wool trade**

879. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Government are considering a proposal to take over the wool trade or to issue instructions to the manufacturers to fix prices for their production and print the prices accordingly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): No, Sir.

**Soyabean oil mixed up with sea water.**

880. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether four thousand tonnes of soyabean oil got mixed up with sea water in transit from a foreign country on way to India and whether the mix-up was detected only while unloading the oil at Bombay harbour in the 3rd week of August, 1973;

(b) whether the vanaspati manufacturers have refused to accept this oil; and

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation has brought this matter to the notice of Government and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Soyabean oil was allowed to be allotted to the Vanaspati manufacturers after physical separation of sea water and necessary processing and declaration thereafter of the oil as fit for human consumption by the Municipal Health authorities.

**Integrated long-term textile policy**

881. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of laying down an integrated long-term textile policy; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and when the final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

**Complaint from Norway regarding reception given by Cochin Customs to its Fishing Vessel**

883. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Norway had lodged a complaint with the Government of India about the alleged rude reception given by the Cochin Customs to a fishing vessel gifted by it to India in the first week of September, 1973 and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No written complaint in the matter has been made. However, an oral report was made by the Norwegian Embassy regarding the delay which had taken place in the clearance of the gift equipment and personal effects of the crew, and the inconvenience caused thereby.

(b) Enquiries made in the matter reveal that the vessel (namely, 'Samudra-devi') carried over 300 packages containing, *inter alia* spares for various fisheries projects, personal effects of the crew and foodstuff meant for the Norwegian personnel serving in India, but she did not carry the list of the items brought. Although all due facilities were provided by the Cochin Custom House having regard to the fact that the vessel was a gift from Norway to India, it took some time to complete the customs formalities in the absence of the list of the equipment and the personal effects brought by her, which had to be prepared.

**Setting up of a leather Export Corporation**

884. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Leather Export Corporation, and if so, its composition and functions; and

(b) whether this would encourage the export of finished leather products and reduce the export of tanned hides and skins?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Delay in completion of pass books of accounts holders in Gole Market Branch of the Central Bank of India**

885. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to his notice that the Pass Books sent to the Gole Market Branch of the Central Bank of India by its account holders are not completed even after three months of their sending and the customers have to face a lot of inconvenience in tallying their accounts;

(b) whether the Bank does not send the Pass Books to customers by post or through messengers, but they are required to collect the same from the Bank's counter; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation in this Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The Central Bank of India has reported that during the months of July and August, 1973 when part-time pass book writers in all branches of the bank in Delhi/New Delhi were on agitation, the pass books sent to the Gole Market branch of the bank by the constituents could not be written up and returned in time.

(b) In the case of Current Accounts, pass books/statements of account are sent to the account holders either through messenger/post or may be delivered to them personally. Expenses that may be incurred in sending of Current Account pass books/statements of account to the account holders are taken care of in the 'incidental charges' that are levied by the bank on current accounts. As regards Savings Bank Accounts, pass books have to be presented to the bank/collected from the bank by the account holders personally. This is because, in terms of Central Bank of India's "Home Savings Safe Account Rule", pass books have to be presented to the bank at the time of each deposit and withdrawal of money so that such deposit or withdrawal may be duly entered in the pass book. When a withdrawal from account is made by the means of cheque, the pass book has to be sent to the bank as soon as possible after such withdrawal for its being posted up-to-date. In case large number of entries are made, the Savings Bank Account holders are requested to leave their pass books for completion and collect these after a reasonable time, as unlike in the case of Current Accounts, no "incidental" charges are levied in the case of Savings bank accounts to cover expenses of sending pass books to the

account holders through messenger or post.

(c) The bank has reported that the arrears of pass books accumulated due to the temporary dislocation of work caused by the agitation of the part-time pass book writers have since been cleared, both for Savings and Current Accounts.

**Alleged involvement of customs officials in smuggling activities**

886. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer given on 31st August, 1973, to Unstarred Question No. 5143 regarding official of customs godown and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence at Palam Airport allegedly involved in smuggling and state the facts as have since come to light?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): The Delhi Police who were entrusted with the investigation of the case on the 5th August, 1973, had recorded the statement of the persons concerned and thereafter had asked the Assistant Collector of Customs, Palam, on the 6th August, 1973, to furnish a list of stolen property. This was not possible because the Chowkidar who made the original complaint was not able to give a description of the goods attempted to be removed. The Chowkidar who made the complaint has since retracted in an affidavit sworn before an S.D.M. on 3rd September 1973. However, further enquiries are in progress.

**Nationalisation of Banks whose Deposits have reached Rs. 50 crores**

887. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to nationalise those non-nationalised banks in the country whose deposits have reached Rs. 50 crores;

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken in this respect and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of non-nationalised banks in the country whose deposits have reached Rs. 50 crores?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANT RAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Government have no proposal at present to nationalise private banks whose deposits have reached Rs. 50 crores. The reasons for this have been indicated in Parliament on more than one occasion. There is no change in the Government's stand in this regard.

(c) The deposits of the following non-nationalised Indian commercial banks have exceeded Rs. 50 crores:

1. Andhra Bank Ltd.
2. New Bank of India Ltd.
3. Vijaya Bank Ltd.
4. Punjab and Sind Bank Ltd.

**Grant of House Building Advance to policy-holders by L.I.C. for purchase of D.D.A. built flats in Delhi**

888. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation does not provide any loan to its policy-holders for purchase of build-up flats from the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether a proposal to grant house-building advance to policy-holders by LIC for purchase of D.D.A. built houses in Delhi is under the active consideration of Government, and if so, when a final decision in this respect is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The Life Insurance Corporation of India does not provide any loan to its policy holders for purchase of built-up flats from the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) The LIC can, under the law, advance loan on approved security for purchase of an immovable property which, being heritable and transferable, can be mortgaged to it. Since a flat built up by the Delhi Development Authority does not constitute such a property; the LIC cannot grant any loan to its policyholders for purchase of such a flat.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

**Sale of property by L.I.C. in Sadar Bazar, Delhi**

889. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report published in the *'Economic Times'* dated the 2nd September, 1973 to the effect that the L.I.C. has sold property in Sadar Bazar, Delhi at very low rates; and

(b) if so, the facts of the deal and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). L.I.C. inherited property consisting of 81 shops in Swadeshi Market, Sadar Bazar, Delhi, from Lakshmi Insurance Co. on 12th June, 1973, due to outbreak of fire 60 shops were gutted. The Shop keepers without informing L.I.C. reconstructed the shops. The gross annual rental was Rs. 26,000 and after provision for depreciation, municipal taxes and fire premium, the yield was hardly 0.5 per cent. After obtaining legal opinion the L.I.C. decided that the best course open to them in the circumstances was to sell the properties to the shopkeeepers if they were interested and the offer made by them was reasonable. In the past, L.I.C. had not got an offer for more than Rs. 100 per sq yard. At the first meeting between L.I.C. and the shopkeepers the offer made by the latter was only Rs. 60 per sq. yard. This was subsequently raised up to Rs. 300 per sq. yard and finally an offer of a lump sum of Rs. 4 lacs for the property which roughly comes to Rs. 400 per sq. yard was secured. Besides' LIC is to receive the Fire insurance claim (the structures were insured against the fire for Rs. 6.35 lakhs). According to the valuation of the Ministry of Work and Housing, in the year 1972 the assessed value of land for this area is Rs. 300 per sq. yard and the Executive Engineer of the L.I.C. had valued it at Rs. 400 per sq. yard. This property was also under acquisition by Delhi Administration and in view of all these considerations, the L.I.C. considered the offer of Rs. 4 lakhs reasonable for selling this property. The deal was handled by a Committee of Officers of the Central Office and office of the Corporation. The proposal was also placed before the Building Advisory Committee, and the Executive Committee of the L.I.C. at their meeting held on 21st July, 1973 approved the deal.

The allegations in the news-item have been examined and nothing irregular has been found.

**Loss of Traditional Markets by Indian Tea**

890. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea, which is India's second biggest exchange earner, has lost ground in some of the traditional markets;

(b) the fall in export of tea registered during the quarters ending June, 1973 and September, 1973; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the situation and whether it is proposed to provide a cash subsidy to give the necessary fillip to the export sector of tea industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). U.K. is the principal country among the traditional markets to which export of Indian tea has declined during the last three years.

(b) During the quarter April-June, 1973, tea export from India has declined by Rs. 5.7 million kgs. valued at Rs. 4.3 crores to 27.9 million kgs. valued at Rs. 21.74 crores as compared to the exports of tea during the period April-June 1972. Exports of tea during July—September, 1973 are not yet available. But during the two months of July and August, 1973 exports of tea from India declined by 4.51 million kgs. valued at Rs. 3.8 crores to 37 million kgs. valued at Rs. 30.1 crores as compared to exports during July and August, 1972.

(c) In order to boost tea trade, Government have *inter-alia* taken the following steps:—

(1) Abolition of export duty on tea with effect from 1st March, 1970;

(2) Rebate of excise duty at the point of export varying with price with effect from 15th April, 1970;

(3) Promotional activities by the Tea Board's offices established in London, New York, Brussels, Cairo and Sydney to create greater possibility for export of Indian tea to various traditional and new markets;

(4) Promotion of special packs of Indian tea in selected markets abroad with the cooperation of the local blenders/packers;

(5) Advertisement through appropriate media of publicity in countries abroad;

(6) Participation in Trade Fairs and exhibitions;

(7) Exchange visits of traders and experts to promote the interest of tea;

(8) Setting up of a Tea Trading Corporation in the Public Sector for export of packeted and blended teas; and

(9) Participation in Generic Promotion along with other tea producing countries and local tea trade in importing countries to increase consumption of Tea as a beverage *vis-a-vis* other soft drinks.

As regards cash subsidy, suggestions have been received and these are receiving attention of Government.

**Legislation to Empower Government to order investigations into Working of Tea Estates**

891. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commerce Ministry has sought the opinion of the Law Ministry as to whether independent legislation is necessary to empower Government to order investigations into working of Tea Estates, if such inquiries are necessary, or whether an amendment to the Tea Act is sufficient for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the opinion of the Law Ministry in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Law, Justice & Company Affairs (Department of Legal Affairs) who were consulted in this regard have suggested that the Tea Act, 1953 may be amended suitably for this purpose.

**थोक मूल्यों में वृद्धि**

892. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 30 जून, 1973 तक एक वर्ष में थोक मूल्यों में 21.5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त अवधि में सरकारी खर्च में भी 13.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो मूल्यों में वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) 30 जून, 1973 के बाद अब तक थोक मूल्यों की दिशा क्या रही है ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण ):** (क) पहली जुलाई, 1972 से 30 जून, 1973 तक की अवधि में थोक मूल्यों के सामान्य सूचकांक (1961–62–100) में 21.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई ।

(ख) 30 जून, 1973 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिये रिजर्व बैंक की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सभी प्रयोजनों के लिए किए गए कुल व्यय की रकम 1972–73 में 11,942 करोड़ रुपये बैठती है अथवा 1971–72 के मुकाबले यह राशि 13.6 प्रतिशत अधिक है ।

(ग) 1972 और 1973 में मूल्यों में अनुचित वृद्धि का मूल कारण यह है कि पिछले दो वर्षों में कृषि उत्पादन में लगातार काफी कमी हुई है । 1971–72 और 1972–73 के दौरान सरकार को बंगलादेश संकट, सूखा सम्बन्धी सहायता, रक्षा सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं और आपात कृषि कार्यक्रम पर काफी बड़ी मात्रा में अतिरिक्त व्यय करना पड़ा । उत्पादन की कमी के परिणाम स्वरूप इससे अर्थ व्यवस्था में मुद्रा स्फीती का दबाव और बढ़ गया । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कारणों से भी मूल्यों में अतिरिक्त वृद्धि हो गई । विश्व में कुछ मुख्य वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में कमी हो जाने से आयात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं विशेष रूप से धातुओं कच्चा तेल, अनाज, तेलों और चिकनाइयों में तेजी से वृद्धि हो गई ।

सरकार विभिन्न प्रशासनिक, राजस्व एवं मुद्रा सम्बन्धी उपाय कर रही है जिनका उद्देश्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं की उपलब्धता बढ़ाना और अतिरिक्त मांग को कम करना है । अनाजों, खाद्य तेलों आदि का बड़े पैमाने पर आयात किया जा रहा है और सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से बड़े पैमाने पर वस्तुओं का वितरण किया जा रहा है । मुद्रा विमयक नीति के परिणाम-स्वरूप बैंकों की लगभग 400 करोड़ रुपये की राशि को गतिहीन बना दिया गया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार के परिव्यय में 400 करोड़ रुपये की कमी किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(घ) 30 जून के बाद थोक मूल्यों की प्रवृत्ति का पता निम्नलिखित सूचकांकों से चलता है :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 जून, 1973 | 242.0 |
| 28 जुलाई, 1973 | 252.1 |
| 25 अगस्त, 1973 | 250.0 |
| 29 सितम्बर, 1973 | 252.4 |
| 27 अक्टूबर, 1973 | 255.9 |

**दिल्ली को शुष्क बन्दरगाह बनाना**

893. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली को शुष्क बन्दरगाह घोषित करने का प्रस्ताव कब से सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) इस संबंध में अब तक की गई कार्यवाही और आगे की योजना क्या है ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) :** (क) दिल्ली में एक शुष्क पत्तन स्थापित करने के लिए सबसे पहले 1965 में प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था लेकिन उसे स्वीकार्य नहीं पाया गया।

(ख) इस प्रस्ताव का बाद में दिल्ली प्रशासन की समिति द्वारा तथा फिर एक अन्तः मंत्रालय कार्यकारी दल द्वारा अध्ययन किया गया, जिसने 1970 में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की। दल की रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर लिया गया है और अन्तिम निर्णय के लिए सुझाव अब सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं।

**उज्जैन की कुछ कपड़ा मिलों की और बकाया ऋण**

894. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन नगर स्थित हीरा, दीप चन्द, विमल और विनोद कपड़ा मिलों ने भारतीय वित्त निगम तथा अन्य केन्द्रीय वित्त संस्थाओं से ऋण लिए हैं।

(ख) क्या इन मिलों ने न तो ऋणों की अदायगी की है और न ही उनका ब्याज चुकाया है ;

(ग) बकाया ऋणों की राशि कितनी है और उसका ब्याज कितना है और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) :** (क) जी हां। मिलों ने विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थाओं से ऋण लिया है।

(ख) जबकि हीरा मिल, राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम को छोड़कर, नियत तारीखों पर नियमित रुप से किस्ते तथा ब्याज दे रहा है, विनोद मिल्स कम्पनी लि. मूलधन तथा ब्याज की किस्तों के भुगतान में दोषी रही है।

(ग) 30-6-1973 को हीरा मिल्स पर निम्नोक्त ऋण बकाया है :

| क्रमांक | संस्था का नाम | राशि |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | मध्य प्रदेश वित्तीय निगम लि० | 5,60,0000 |
| 2. | राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम लि०, नई दिल्ली | 37,66,000 |
| 3. | मध्य प्रदेश राज्य वस्त्र निगम लि० | 36,34,000 |
| 4. | राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम लि० | 37,87,720 |

(घ) हीरा मिल्स का प्रबंध उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन सरकार द्वारा पहले ही अपने अधिकार में लिया जा चुका है।

विनोद मिल्स कम्पनी लि० की वित्तीय स्थिति हाल ही में काफी सुधरी है और उसकी परिसंपत्तियां उसकी देनदारियों से कहीं अधिक है। इसके अलावा मिल कम्पनी के कार्यचालन में उल्लेखनीय सुधार आया है तथा उसकी देनदारियां कम की जा रही हैं। अतः कुछ समय तक मिल कम्पनी के विरुद्ध सरकार का कोई भी कार्यवाही करने का विचार नहीं है।

**सितम्बर, 1973 के दौरान दिल्ली में यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया की एक गाड़ी से नकदी का लूटा जाना**

895. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
**श्री बाई ईश्वर रेड्डी :**

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सितम्बर, 1973 के अंतिम सप्ताह के दौरान कुछ सहस्त्र व्यक्तियों ने यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया की गाड़ी से नकदी लूट ली थी ;

(ख) कुल कितना रुपया लूटा गया और सरकार द्वारा उक्त राशि को प्राप्त करने, हेतु किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण):** (क) जी हां।

(ख) खोई रकम 6 लाख रुपये हैं। दिल्ली पुलिस ने इस टना के आपराधिक मामले के रूप में दर्ज किया है और इसकी जांच हो रही है।

(ग) यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया ने सूचना दी है कि इस मामले में बैंक की ओर से नकदी ले जाने के लिये निहित सुरक्षा उपायों में कोई कमी नहीं थी। इस सुरक्षा को और सुदृढ़ बनाने के उद्देश्य से बैंक सुरक्षा उपायों की पुनः समीक्षा कर रहा है।

**पश्चिम बंगाल में पकड़ी गई तस्करी की वस्तुएं**

896. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों से पश्चिम बंगाल में कितने मूल्यों की तस्करी की वस्तुएं पकड़ी गई ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई और

(ग) बरामद माल में सोने का मूल्य रुपयों में कितना है ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) :** (क) गत तीन वर्षों में सीमा शुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा पश्चिम बंगाल में पकड़े गये तस्कर आयात के माल का मूल्य निम्नानुसार है:-

| | |
|---|---|
| 1971 | 78 लाख रुपये |
| 1972 | 171 लाख रुपये |
| 1973 (सितम्बर तक) | 141 लाख रुपये |

(ख) उपर्युक्त माल के पकड़े जाने के संबंध में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

| | |
|---|---|
| 1971 | 232 |
| 1972 | 79 |
| 1973 (सितम्बर तक) | 136 |

इन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध दाण्डिक अभियोजन तथा/अथवा व्यक्तिगत दण्ड लगाने के लिये विभागीय कार्यवाही, उपलब्ध साक्ष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए की जाती है।

(ग) पकड़े गये सोने का भारतीय बाजार दर पर मूल्य नीचे दिये अनुसार है:-

| | |
|---|---|
| 1971 | 6.9 लाख रुपये |
| 1972 | 7.0 लाख रुपये |
| 1973 (30 सितम्बर तक) | 23.8 लाख रुपये |

**Talks on Disposal of P.L. 480 Funds**

898. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached with the U.S. Government on the disposal of US PL. 480 funds now held in India by U.S.; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a). No, Sir. Discussions with U.S authorities are in progress.

(b). Does not arise.

**Supplying of information by the Nationalised Banks about the taxable deposits**

899. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make it obligatory on all the banks, particularly nationalised banks, to inform annually the Income Tax, Sales Tax and Excise Duty Departments about the bank deposits of taxable income of the firms and individuals in order to facilitate these Departments to asssess their incomes from their points of view; and

(b) if so, the time by which such obligatory provision will be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). No, Sir, However, under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the Income-tax Rules, 1962, every tax payer, including banks, who has paid interest exceeding Rs. 400 to any person during any financial year is required to furnish to the Income-tax Department, along with his return of income, particulars such as names, addresses of the payees, and amounts paid. There is no proposal, at present to expand the scope of these provisions.

**Complaints against Income-Tax Evaders in Delhi**

900. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 358 on the 17th August, 1973 regarding the complaints against Income-tax evaders and state the number of cases in which investigation has been completed and the Income-tax and penalty imposed in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Investigations are still in progress.

**Teller System on the Branches of Central Bank of India in Delhi and New Delhi**

901. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of branches of the Central Bank of India in Delhi and New Delhi where Teller system is there for the benefit of account holders; and

(b) whether Government propose to direct the management of the Central Bank of India to introduce Teller system in all the branches of the Bank in Delhi and New Delhi to save the public from unnecessary hardships?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The Teller system has been introduced in the

following five branches of the Central Bank of India in New Delhi:

1. Ashoka Hotel
2. Defence Colony
3. Jorbagh
4. Janpath
5. Safdarjung Enclave

(b) The Central Bank of India proposes to introduce shortly Teller system at three more branches *viz.* South Extension, Lajpat Nagar and Press Area. It also has under its consideration a proposal for introducing the Teller system in some other branches in New Delhi. In most of the old Delhi branches of the Bank introduction of the Teller system is not possible due to paucity of space.

**Financial Assistance to Kerala**

902. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala are facing acute financial crisis;

(b) whether the State Government have sought any kind of financial assistance from the Central Government to overcome the said crisis; and

(c) if so, whether the Central Government have given assistance to the State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The State Government have requested for assistance for covering their budgetary deficite in the current year. However, a deficit does not by itself qualify for any special assistance. During the Fourth Plan period, Government of India are providing special accommodation (by way of loans) to those States, including Kerala, which have been assessed by the planning Commission to have inescapable gaps in resources. The quantum of accommodation to be given to the State Government each year is fixed after taking into account the recommodations of the Fifth Finance Commission in regard to unavoidable non-Plan Commitments the scope for economies in non-Plan expenditure, the eflorts to improve their revenue and tax collections and mobilisation of other normal budgetary resourecs by the State Government. An amount of Rs. 10.99 crores due to the Government of Kerala in the current year by way of special accommodation has already been released.

**Financial Assistance to States for Relief . Works in Areas affected by floods**

903. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: (a) whether Government of Kerala have sought financial assistance recently to carry out relief works in the flood-affected areas in the State;

(b) whether other State Governments have also sought such assistance from the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the amount of assistance asked for by each State and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On the requests of the State Governments, Central teams have been deputed to visit the States for assessment of the flood situation and to recommend ceilings of expenditure on relief items for purposes of Central assistance. A statement showing the estimates of expenditure as presented to the teams, the ceilings recommended by the teams and Central assistance released so far is laid on the Table of the House.

**Crisis in Kerala Cashew Industry**

904. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cashew Industry in the State of Kerala is facing a grave crisis as a result of shortage and irregular supply of raw materials;

(b) whether Government have since taken a final decision to have a distribution policy of raw cashew nuts to cashew factories; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and if not, the difficulties in the way of taking a decision in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). No, Sir.

(b) The distribution policy of imported raw cashewnuts has been revised with effect from 3rd November, 1973.

(c) The salient features of the revised distribution policy are:—

(i) The imported cashewnuts will be distributed to eligible actual useers who had participated in the import and export trade of cashewnuts and operated cashew processing factories in any of the calendar years 1968, 1969 and upto 31st August, 1970.

(ii) Allocations will be made to those factories declared by the processors (actual users) in the proforma filed with the Cashew Corporation of India and/or accepted by them after the date of canalisation.

(iii) Any factory closed down for a continuous period of two years or more after 1st September, 1970 will not be eligible for allotment.

(iv) Any factory which does not conform to the provisions of law relating to safety, conditions of service or fixation and payment of wages to the workmen will not be eligible for allotment.

(v) The allocation to each factory shall be determined by the Cashew Corporation of India on the basis of labour strength ascertained from the muster roll maintained by the factory and verified by the Corporation.

(vi) The raw nuts allotted by the Corporation shall be processed in the factory in respect of which allotment has been made and no transfer either in part or in full to any other factory will be permitted.

(vii) The allocation shall be subject to the condition that cashew kernels equivalent to 120 per cent in terms of yield of raw nuts allotted, shall be exported and proof thereof furnished.

**Crisis in Handloom Industry of Kerala**

905. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are aware that Handloom Industry in the State of Kerala is facing a grave crisis due to an acute shortage and an abnormal rise in the Prices of yarn; and

(b) if so, the action being taken to give relief in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). No, Sir. Government have not received any reports from the State Government to this effect.

(b). Does not arise.

**Release order Holders of Calcutta asked by STC to release their Imported Materials from Bombay Port**

906. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether some actual users of Import Licences of raw materials for plastic industry have been asked by the S.T.C. to release their imported materials from Bombay Port, though they are release-order holders of Calcutta:

(b) the reasons for avoiding the port of Calcutta for these imported materials; and

(c) Whether his Ministry is aware that for delay in releasing such materials, the plastic industry-production has suffered a lot and if so, what steps his Ministry is going to take to avoid such bottlenecks in production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Normally the actual users in the Eastern region are allocated plastic raw-materials imported at the port of Calcutta. It is only due to non-availabiliy of shipping that some of the actual users in the Eastern region have some time to obtain raw materials from other ports including Bombay.

(c) The STC is making efforts to expedite shipments and to arrange procurement of plastic raw materials on a long term basis in consultation with the representatives of the industry. The unprecedented shortage in all petro chemical raw materials the world over is the main reason for delay in receipt of this material.

**Seizure of forged currency in the country**

908. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of forged currency seized in the country during the last six months;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

**Nationalisation of Institutions**

909. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the Statement laid on the Table of the House in partial fulfilment of the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2637 on the 9th March, 1973 and state:

(a) Whether the information from the remaining Ministries has since been collected; and

(b) if so, whether the same will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). Of the remaining three Ministries, information is still awaited from two, namely, Ministries of Heavy Industries and Steel and Mines. The third, *viz.*, Ministry of Industrial Development has since reported that no institution falling within the purview of the subjects dealt with by them had been nationalised during the period in question. As and when the required information is received from the remaining Ministries, the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Sale of Raw Jute Stocks at lower prices by Jute Growers in the country**

910. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government are aware of the fact that due to scarcity condition and high prices of foodgrains prevailing in the different parts of the country the

jute growers are forced to cash in their raw jute stocks at lower prices; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons that the jute Corporation of India did not come to their rescue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Jute Corporation of India has the role of ensuring that prices of raw jute do not fall below the minimum statutory price of Rs. 125 per quintal (for the Assam bottom variety at Calcutta). Since market price of raw jute prevailing in jute growing areas is higher than the minimum support level JCI did not have to embark on price support operations except in small pockets involving insignificant qualities. The JCI has also been conducting commercial purchase operations in such a manner to achieve an average price of Rs. 157.68 per quintal delivered at mill gate Calcutta.

**Setting up of Cyclone Detection Radar and Meteorological Office at Bhubaneshwar**

911. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the promised projects of setting up a Cyclone detection radar and a Meteorological Office at Bhubaneswar have since been executed; and

(b) if not, the difficulties in the way of executing these projects?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The cyclone warning radar, which was originally proposed to be installed at Bhubaneshwar, has been installed at Paradeep port as this was found to be a better location, being nearer the sea coast than Bhubaneshwar. The radar is now in operation.

The meteorological office at Bhubaneshwar could not be set up so far for want of suitable accommodation. The Government of Orissa have recently agreed to allot a temporary barrack for the purpose and the meteorological office will be functioning there soon.

**International Monetary Reforms**

912. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks on International Monetary Reforms have reached an impasse with the U.S. and European countries taking divergent stands on the two basic elements of adjustment process and convertibility; and

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) It is true that there have been differences of viewpoint between the United States and members of the European Economic Community on adjustment process and covertibility. Thus as regards adjustment process, the United States has favoured a system which would require adjustment action to be taken by a country if its reserves fall or rise beyond a specified indicator point and remain there for a specified period of time unless there has been a countrary movement in the country's basic balance of payments or unless the Executive Board of the I.M.F. decides on other grounds that such action is unwarranted. The EEC countries, on the other hand, feel that greater reliance for initiating adjustment action should be placed on an assessment by the International Monetary Fund, and that countries, should be asked to act only if, after a careful examination of all relevant factors including reserve changes and movement in basic balances, the Board decides that such action is necessary for the restoration of equilibrium.

As regards convertibility, while there is general agreement in the Committee of 20 that all countries must have similar obligation to settle their deficits by parting with reserves or by negotiating credits, there are important differences as to how the new asset settlement system might

operate. Members of the European Economic Community favour mandatory asset settlement of deficits and surpluses by coverting all future additions to currency balances beyond agreed limits into primary reserve assets through a multilateral substitution facility. The United States, on the other hand, favours a bilateral approach whereby the decision to effect conversion into primary reserve asset would depend on individual countries.

Both these viewpoints have been extensively discussed in the Committee of 20 as well as in the Group of Deputies, and some compromise formulae have also been suggested to meet these differences. In order to resolve these as well as other differences among the participating countries, at the last meeting of the Deputies held in Nairobi on 27th September 1973, it was decided to set up four technical working groups on adjustment, intervention and settlement, global liquidity and consolidation and the transfer of real resources. It is hoped that these issues would be resolved in the near future so that an agreement may be reached on the reform of international monetary system by the end of July 1974.

(b) At the meeting of Committee of 20 as well as meeting of Deputies, India as well as other developing countries have argued that no single set of statistical indicators can provide effective guidelines for initiating action by all groups of countries. In particular, we have argued that any new rules for adjustment must take into account the special problems and characteristics of developing countries. As regards convertibility, we have a flexible attitude; however, in principle, we favour a multilateral approach to the bilateral approach since the former will ensure greater international control over the creation of liquidity. It has been our endeavour in these negotiations to draw attention to the special problems of developing countries and to maintain the unity of the developing countries and to lend our support to solutions which would promote the long-run health of the international monetary system. We will continue to participate fully in future talks and work towards an early settlement of the outstanding issues of monetary reform.

**Extension of the Privileges of Trade Terms existing between Britain and Commonwealth countries**

913. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain has agreed that privileges of trade terms existing between Britain and the Commonwealth countries be extended by one year; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Although United Kingdom-India-Trade Agreement 1939 terminated with effect from 1st February, 1973, the British Government agreed to the continuation of practically all the trading advantages available to us under the Agreement until the 31st December, 1973. They have not agreed to the continuation of these trading advantages beyond 1973.

**Development of Somnath Temple and Girnar during 1973-74**

914. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the amount sanctioned for the development of Somnath temple and Girnar and for providing more facilities to tourists for the year 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Due to constraint on resources and other priorities schemes for providing tourist facilities at Somnath and Girnar could not be accommodated in the Central Sector during 1973-74.

**Reduction in Export Duty on Hessian**

915. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Export Duty on hessian has been reduced from Rs. 600 per tonne to Rs. 200 per tonne and also the export duty on sacking has been abolished to improve the competitive position of these goods in the International markets; and

(b) if so, whether Government expect to make up the loss in export duties by increasing the volume of exports of these goods?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

**Demand for Indian furniture in International Market**

916. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand in the International market for Indian furniture is registering an upward trend year by year; and

(b) if so, the proportion of the wooden, steel and plastic materials of the exported furniture in the year 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The value of furniture made of wood, steel and other materials exported during the year 1972-73 was as under:—

| Item | Value (in Rs. Lakhs) |
|---|---|
| Furniture of wood | 14.1 |
| Furniture of steel | 49.5 |
| Others | 8.4 |

**Performance of Jute Corporation of India**

917. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in recent years, the performance of the Jute Corporation of India was not satisfactory; and

(b) if so, what remedial measures are contemplated to improve its performance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Since the Jute Corporation of India has entered into the market for the first time in a big way during the current year there have been certain teething troubles. Government have already advised the Jute Corporation of India to equip itself by improving the infrastructure, training the manpower and streamlining procedures.

**Officials taken on deputation to work in the Third Pay Commission**

918. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officials other than those belonging to the Ministry of Finance were also taken on deputation to work in the erstwhile Third Pay Commission;

(b) if so, how many of them were pension optees and how many of them were CPF optees;

(c) in how many cases credit of Government contribution towards the CPF was afforded to the accounting authorities of the employees opting CPF; and

(d) if none, what action Government propose to take to afford such credit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on the 1st January, 1973, the number of employees in the office of the erstwhile Third Pay Commission was 179. Of these only two employees were entitled to C.P.F. benefits while the rest were governed by the Pension Scheme.

(c) and (d). Necessary credits will be afforded in the two cases as soon as the debit in respect of the amount of contribution payable is raised by the concerned officers.

**Agreement for Dutch Credit**

919. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Dutch Credit Aid to India Agreement XVII Loan amounting to Guilders 6.8 millions for the year 1973-74 as financial contribution within the framework of the Indian Consortium of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was recently signed in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of this loan agreement?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) An agreement for a Loan of D.fl. 68 million (Rs. 1525.24 lakhs at the Central Exchange rate) (Loan No. XVIII) was signed at The Hague (Netherlands) on the 22nd August, 1973.

(b) The Loan is to be used for the import of Dutch Goods and Services and is repayable over a period of 31 years including an initial grace period of 8 years. The Loan carries an interest rate of 2-1|2 per cent per annum.

**Fixation of Jute Price by Jute owners conference held in West Bengal**

920. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister associated himself with the demand to fix the price at Rs. 75.00 per maund in a Jute Owners' Conference held in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the facts of the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Non-implementation of Raw Jute Prices fixed by Government**

921. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not implementing raw jute price fixed by Government at Rs. 157.60 per quintal;

(b) whether the peasants have to spend Rs. 65.00 per month per maund of raw jute to cultivate raw jute and make it marketable; and

(c) if so, the reasons to fix price at this level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Government have fixed the minimum statutory price of raw jute (Assam Bottom Variety/delivered at Calcutta) at Rs. 125 per quintal on the basis of the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission. The price of Rs. 157.60 is applicable to commercial purchase operations for the Jute Corporation of India and all purchases by JCI have been conducted in a manner so as to achieve on the average a price of Rs. 157.60 per quintal over the year.

(b) The cost of production of jute has been variously estimated. The Directorate of Jute Development had given a figure ranging between Rs. 20 and Rs. 26 per maund.

(c) The minimum statutory price of raw jute is fixed every season on the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission.

**Re-organisation of S.T.C.**

922. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to re-organise the State Trading Corporation of India with a view to change its buying pattern and to make long-term arrangements for imports of various commodities; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The working of the S.T.C. is constantly under review with a view to gearing it up for shouldering increasing responsibilities and improving its performance in importing raw materials and exporting new products to traditional markets and traditional goods to new markets.

**Machinery for extension of assistance by I.F.C. to backward areas**

923. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether concerned at the paucity of loan applications from backward areas, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India proposes to undertake promotional activities in such areas and give encouragement to new entrepreneurs in tangible ways;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up a suitable machinery for backward areas for extending assistance in the preparation of feasibility reports project development consultancy services and concessional finances; and

(c) if so, when the same would come into operation and the broad outlines of the functions of the machinery?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The Industrial Finance Corporation has already made a beginning by undertaking jointly with the other All-India institutions, surveys of industrial potential in various less developed States and formation of Inter-Institutional Groups in those States to take follow-up action on the surveys. The institutions have commissioned the feasibility reports on projects identified in those surveys the cost of which is being shared amongst the All-India term lending institutions. The institutions have also jointly set up Technical Consultancy Organisations in Kerala and in Assam. These organisations provide technical consultancy services to promoters of new industrial projects as well as to existing units in the field of project formulation, implementation and operation.

Under the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Act of 1972, passed in the winter Session of that year, the Industrial Finance Corporation has been enabled to create a Benevolent Reserve Fund out of its profits to be utilised by the Corporation for meeting the cost of feasibility studies, project reports, market and techno-economic surveys and for subsidising the normal lending rate of interest of the Corporation in respect of loans or advances sanctioned to projects promoted by technologists and new entrepreneurs and for providing technical and managerial assistance to projects promoted by them in the industrially less developed areas.

A Management Development Institute has also been sponsored by the Corporation to provide training facilities to new entrepreneurs entering industry with the assistance of the Corporation and also entrepreneurs in under developed regions and in medium and small industries.

**Abolition of Export Duty on Jute Goods**

925. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has agreed to abolish Export Duty on Jute goods;

(b) if so, the revenue collected from this duty each year during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for abolishing the Export Duty when synthetic materials are in short supply everywhere and there is no serious competitive threat from synthetic products to our jute exports in international markets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The export duty on primary carpet backing has been reduced from Rs. 300 per ton to Rs. 200 on secondary backing from Rs. 700 to Rs. 300 and that on hessian from Rs. 600 to Rs. 200 per ton. The duty on sacking which was Rs. 150 per ton has been abolished. The revenue collected from export duty on jute manufactures during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 has been of the order of Rs. 1219 lakhs, Rs. 2218 lakhs and Rs. 3002 lakhs respectively. It is expected that the increase in exports would fully compensate any reduction in revenue collection due to the duty abolition|reduction. The duties on jute manufactures were reduced/abolished with a view to boost exports taking into consideration the various factors like the competitive position of Indian jute manufacturers *vis-a-vis* synthetic substitutes, the relative price of jute products exported by Bangladesh etc. With the abolition|reduction of the export duty the Indian products would enjoy the same competitive position as they had prior to 1971 when the duties were introduced.

**Analysis of foreign collaboration agreements**

926. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was suggested during the debate on the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1973 in Lok Sabha that the analysis be made of all the 7000 or so foreign collaboration agreements that have been sanctioned between the foreign companies and the Indian companies in recent years;

(b) whether such an analysis has since been undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India or by the Finance Ministry;

(c) when will the analysis be completed; and

(d) whether the findings will be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the figure referred to by the Hon'ble Member during the debate was 4000 foreign collaboration agreements.

(b) to (d). The analysis has not been initiated so far. The matter is however under consideration.

**Support Prices fixed by Government for Assam Bottom and other varieties of Raw Jute**

927. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the support prices fixed by Government for Assam Bottom and other varieties of raw jute;

(b) whether the jute mills have refused to make purchases of raw jute at these support prices;

(c) whether the Jute Corporation of India has not stepped in as a purchaser on a big scale to buy up all the jute offered on the market;

(d) whether as a result of this, prices of raw jute have slumped causing a heavy loss and distress to the growers; and

(e) if so, the steps which government propose to take to alleviate their suffering and to ensure that they receive remunerative prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The minimum

statutory price for Assam Bottom variety of raw jute delivered at Calcutta has been fixed at Rs. 125 per quintal during the current season. The minimum prices fixed at Rs. 125 per quintal during the raw jute are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5709/73].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Jute Corporation of India plans to purchase about 15 per cent of the crop during the current season.

(d) The purchase operations of Jute Corporation of India have helped in the stabilisation of prices in as much as that the prices of raw jute have been ruling at a level higher than the minimum price fixed by the Government and comparable with that of last year when we had a short crop.

(e) The Government plans to progressively expand role of the JCI in the jute trade.

**Import licences acquired by M|s Kapadias and Allied Sister concerns**

928. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of import licences acquired by M|s. Kapadias and their allied sister concerns during the last three years;

(b) what was the extent of export obligations against which these licences were issued;

(c) whether these export obligations have been fulfilled; and

(d) if not, what action has been taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). It is not possible to give the required information in the absence of full particulars of the parties and the type of licences which are stated to have been acquired. Acquisition of licences is permitted only to Eligible Export Houses. There is at present no Eligible Export House under the name and style of M/s. Kapadias.

**Report of Tata Committee on availability of navigational and landing facilitties in aerodromes**

929. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tata Committee appointed to enquire into the availability of navigational and landing facilities at the aerodromes in the country has submitted its report; and

(b) if not, how long will it take to submit the report?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) A Committee was set up on 21st July, 1973 under the Chairmanship of Shri J.R.D. Tata to review the organisational structure and functions of the Civil Aviation Department and make recommendations for its re-organisation in the light of the rapidly growing requirements of modern aviation.

(b) The Committee is likely to take some time to finalise its Report.

**Alleged irregularities by STC in import of Newsprint**

930. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IENS delegation which toured foreign countries has recorded that the STC had shown favouritism and that the final choice of the supplier was not based on any principle' in the import of newsprint;

(b) whether there was allegation also that underhand dealings and extraneous considerations determined the choice of newsprint suppliers; and

(c) whether Government have looked into these allegations and if so, what are the findings of Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). A report was received from the I.E.N.S. containing certain observations regarding purchases of newsprint by the STC made by their Delegation which visited U.S.A. and Canada in July/August 1973 but the observations are not borne out by facts as selection of suppliers was made after very careful examination by the Newsprint Purchase Committee on which I.E.N.S. is represented and as the decision to finalise contracts for the purchase of newsprint was taken by the aforesaid Committee.

**Elimination of tariff and other barriers to export agricultural and industrial products**

931. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had pressed in the three-day special session of the GATT in Tokyo for the elimination of the tariff and other barriers to the export of agricultural and industrial products; and

(b) if so, the suggestions made and the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Minister of Commerce led the Indian Delegation to the Ministerial Session of the Contracting Parties to the GATT held in Tokyo from 12th to 14th September, 1973 and his statement at the Session outlined India's attitude to the forthcoming Multilateral Trade Negotiations. A copy of the relevant statement of the Commerce Minister is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5710/73].

The Ministerial Session adopted a declaration which spells out the objectives of the Negotiations arranged by the GATT and sets out the broad guidelines for their conduct. A copy of the declaration adopted at the Tokyo Session is laid on the Table of the House. (Annexure II).

**Development of Dwarka and Bet-Dwarka in Gujarat as tourist spots**

932. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to develop Dwarka and Bet-Dwarka in Gujarat State as tourist spots;

(b) whether lakhs of people visit these places, every year;

(c) whether there is no Government guest house at these places; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide adequate accommodation for tourists there?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Dwarka and Bet-Dwarka are already famous places of pilgrimage that attract large number of pilgrim tourists from all parts of the country.

(c) There is a Government Guest House at Dwarka and a Rest House at Bet-Dwarka run by the State P.W.D.

(d) Due to constraint on resources and other priorities it would be difficult to provide accommodation at Dwarka and Bet-Dwarka in the Central Sector for the present.

**Case filed by Japan Airlines in Delhi High Court for re-examination of cause of Aircrash of its DC-8 Aircraft**

933. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Japan Airlines (JAL) has filed a case in the Delhi High Court for re-examination of the cause of the aircrash of its air-craft, DC-8 near Delhi, last year;

(b) the gist of the relevant findings of the Court of Enquiry about the aircrash; and

(c) on what ground the JAL has now asked for re-examination?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a). Japan Airlines have filed a Petition in the High Court of Delhi on 24th September, 1973, praying for the issue of a Writ of Certiorari or any other appropriate writ, order or direction, to quash and set aside the report and the findings of the Court of Inquiry and rescind the said report and the decision of the Government of India accepting the report *vide* Press Note issued on 21st June 1973.

(b). The relevant findings are summarised hereunder:—

(i) There has been found no evidence that indicates abnormal operation or malfunctioning of the aircraft, its engines and airborne equipment during the flight, nor has there been found any evidence that there was abnormal operation or malfunctioning of any navigational and landing aids at Delhi Airport.

(ii) The weather at Delhi was not a contributory factor to the accident.

(iii) The immediate cause of the accident appears to be the descent of the aircraft at an unusually high rate which was not realised by the flight crew until the last moment. While no clear evidence has been found determining the cause of this unusual descent, the disaster could have been averted if the flight crew fully cross-checked the instrument indications.

(c). The Writ Petition is mainly based on questions of law namely:—

(1) Whether it is open to the Court of Inquiry appointed under Rule 75 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, to conduct ex-parte experiments and make ex-parte inspection and observations and to use the results thereof;

(2) Whether it is open to the Court to blame pilots or criticise the training facilities without framing any specific charge as per provisions of Rule 75(4) of the aircraft Rules, 1937;

(3) Whether one of the assessors appointed under Rule 75 of the Aircraft Rules was disqualified from taking part in the deliberations of the Court in view of the official position occupied by him.

**Loss of Indian Tea Market in U.K.**

934. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian tea has lost its market in U.K.;

(b) whether export of tea to U.K. market has dropped from 99.5 million kgs. in 1966-67 to 53 million kgs. in 1972-73; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government proposed to take to regain the market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). Share of Indian tea in U.K. Tea imports has declined from 41.77 per cent in 1966 to 29.35 per cent in 1972.

(b) Export of tea from India to U.K. declined from 95.9 million kgs. in 1966-67 to 53 million kgs. in 1972-73.

(c) The reasons for decline in exports to U.K. are:—

(i) Fall in consumption of tea in that country; and

(ii) Increasing competition from teas of Africa and Indonesia.

With a view to boost exports of Indian Tea, Government have abolished export duty on tea with effect from 1st March, 1970 and have introduced rebate of excise duty on exports with effect from 15th April, 1970. Further, to increase tea exports to U.K., the Tea Board has joint promotional schemes with three major packers in U.K. for promotion of their purer and predominant Indian tea blends marketed by them in that country.

**Implementation of Tata Committee's Report on functioning of Civil Aviation Department**

935. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has decided to overhaul the Civil Aviation Department;

(b) whether J.R.D. Tata Committee Report recommending comprehensive changes in the structure and functioning of the Civil Aviation is being implemented; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the proposed changes that are under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). A Committee was set up on 21st July, 1973 under the Chairmanship of Shri J. R. D. Tata to review the organisational structure and functions of the Civil Aviation Department and make recommendations for its re-organisation in the light of the rapidly growing requirements of modern aviation. The report of the Committee is awaited.

**Setting up of an Import/Export Bank to cater to the needs of foreign trade sector.**

936. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are consdering a proposal for setting up an import/export Bank to cater to the needs of the foreign trade sector;

(b) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission has also agreed to this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a). A proposal for setting up an Export-Import Bank to cater to the needs of the foreign trade sector is under active consideration of the Government.

(b) It will take some time more before a final decision in this regard is taken.

(c) The Planning Commission has not so far been consulted in the matter.

**R.B.I. Report on Price Rise in India**

937. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has held Government responsible for the price rise in its Annual Report on the working of the Reserve Bank of India for the year ending June 30, 1973;

(b) if so, the factors listed in the Report as being responsible for the price rise;

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto; and

(d) what measures have been taken to check the price rise in view of the suggestions made by the R.B.I.?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c): The Reserve Bank of India while reviewing price trends during 1972-73 has listed several factors which, in its assessment, have caused severe pressure on prices. According to it, the most important factor responsible for the upsurge in the price level was "a set-back in farm production for the second year in succession, resulting in severe shortage of a variety of wage goods particularly those originating in the agricultural sector". Excess demand in the economy has also been listed as an important contributing cause, and, in this context, it has been stated that "the major element in raising the level of domestic demand has been expenditure undertaken by the Government." It has, however, been admitted in the Report that part of the increase in expenditure was unforeseen. Thus the Government had to undertake considerable additional expenditure during 1971-72 and 1972-73 in connection with the events connected with Bangladesh, in providing for famine and other relief, the emergency agricultural programme, and higher defence requirements. This larger Government expenditure during the two years could not but re-inforce the inflationary pressures in the economy resulting from shortfall in agricultural output.

(d) The Government has been fully alive to the situation and has been taking all possible measures for improving availability of essential consumer goods and curbing excess demand. A public distribution system is being operated throughout the country for sale of major foodgrains at fixed prices. Some other essential consumer goods, such as sugar, kerosene and certain varieties of cotton cloth, are also subject to price/distribution controls. Despite the constraint of worldwide shortage of foodgrains and fats, significant quantities of foodgrains and edible oilseeds/oils are being imported. The State Government have been urged to devote maximum efforts to increase production and porcurement of foodgrains, and also to take stringent measures against anti-social elements. In the course of the year the monetary policy has been further tightened up. For example the Bank Rate was raised from 6 to 7 per cent and minimum lending rates were prescribed; the reserve ratio and the net liquidity ratio have also been raised. Simultaneously, the Government has decided to effect economy in its expenditure; the State Government have also been advised to take similar measures. In August 1973 the Central Government decided to reduce its budgetary out-lay for 1973-74 by as much as Rs. 400 crores. Alongwith this all efforts are being made to maximise tax and other revenues.

**India's Participation in Finance Ministers' Conference in Nairobi**

938. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state:

(a) whether India also attended the Conference of Finance Ministers held at Nairobi in Kenya during September, 73;

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed there; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF FNANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a): India attended the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund held in September, 1973 in Nairobi.

(b) Issues relating to international monetary reform, development assistance and the role of the World Bank Group were discussed.

(c) It was agreed that the Committee of Twenty appointed by the Intrnational Monetary Fund should present a scheme for international monetary reform by July next year. In the course of the Confer-

cnce. Part I Member countries of the International Development Association had agreed to contribute an annual sum of $ 1300 million for three years towards replenishment of IDA resources to be devoted for assistance to developing countries subject to Parliamentary approval.

**Imposition of Tariff Wails by Britain against Indian Exports after its entry into ECM**

939. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain will put tariff barriers against the Indian exports from next January as a result of Britain's entry into ECM.;

(b) whether India has taken up this question again with U.K. for getting this decision withdrawn; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). Under the Treaty governing U.K's accession to the European Economic Community, U.K. is obliged to introduce progressively the Common Customs Tariff of the Community from 1st January, 1974. This will raise new tariff barriers in U.K. for a number of our important export products. Discussion are continuing on the solution to the trading problems for our exports arising from the enlargement of the community.

**Writing off of Arrears of Income Tax**

940. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of income-tax written off by the Chairman and Members of the Central Board of Direct Taxes during 1971-72, 1972-73 and upto 31st October, 1973 during 1973-74; and

(b) the names of parties against whom the amount of Income-tax was due and which was written off and also the justification of writing off the outstanding dues in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The total amount of income-tax appproved for write off by the Chairman and Members of the Central Board of Direct Taxes during 1971-72, 1972-73 and upto 31st October, 1973 during 1973-74 is as under:—

| Period | Amount written off |
|---|---|
| | Rs. |
| 1971-72 . . . | 2,60,12,616·12 |
| 1972-73 . . . | 1,92,77,866·37 |
| 1973-74 (up to October, 1973) . . . | 58,35,226·55 |

(b) The names of parties against whom the amount of income-tax due was written off during 1971-72, 1972-73 and upto October, 1973 along with the reasons for write off are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5711/73].

**Deduction of Income-tax from the Commission paid to L.I.C. Agents**

941. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has started deduction 10 per cent of the Commission earned by an agent of the L. I. C. towards Income-tax, irrespective of the fact whether he falls under the category of Income-tax payers or not ;

(b) whether Government are awate of the hardships being caused to agents of L.I.C. on this amount; and

(c) whether towards the end of the financial year, the amount of Income-tax deducted from the Commission of an agent who does not fall into the category

of Income-tax assessees will be refunded to him in full by the L. I. C. or whether he will be required to submit claim with the Income-tax authorities for refund of the deducted amount?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a). Section 194D of the Income-tax Act provides that with effect from 1.6.73 income-tax at the rates in force shall be deducted at source from income by way of insurance commission, the rate in force for the financial year 1973-74 being 10 per cent. The LIC has accordingly been deducting tax from the commission earned by the agents save in cases where an agent furnishes a certificate from the Income-tax Officer u/s. 197 of the Act to the effect that the LIC may deduct income-tax at such lower rate as specified in the certificate or deduct no tax as the case may be.

(b) Some representations were received by Government regarding the working of the aforesaid provisions and necessary instructions/clarifications were issued.

(c) An agent, whose assessable income in the financial year is below the taxable limit, can claim refund of income-tax deducted at source by submitting to the Income-tax Officer a refund application in the prescribed form under section 239 of the Income-tax, 1961 together with a return of income.

**Amount spent by L.I.C. Executive on travels abroad**

942. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:



(a) the total amount spent by the Life Insurance Corporation of India Executives on travels abroad during 1971-72, 1972-73, and upto 31st October, 1973 during 1973-74; and

(b) the estimated gain in L.I.C. business as a result of these foreign tours of the L.I.C. Executives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The total amount spent by the Executives who travalled abroad was as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1971-72 | Rs. 91,897.45 |
| 1972-73 | Rs. 44,519.95 |
| 1973-74 | Rs. 60,630.15 |

(b): The travel abroad by L.I.C. Executives is not necessarily in connection with the development of business. It is, therefore, not possible to assess the benefit obtained from the tours in terms of gain in business.

**Agreement with World Bank for Credit to Improve Housing and Water Supply in Calcutta**

943. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have signed an agreement with the World Bank's affiliate, the International Development Association, for a credit for improving housing and water supply in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the amount of the credit agreed to and the terms of the credit; and

(c) whether the scheme for improving Calcutta's housing and water supply is ready and if so, the broad features of the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). India has signed an agreement with the International Development Association for a credit of 35 million dollars for the Calcutta Urban Development Project. The credit will carry no interest but only a service charge of three-fourth of one per cent and is repayable over a period of 50 years including a grace period of 10 years.

(c) The total cost of the Project financed by IDA amounts to Rs. 70 crores and would cover improvement of drainage, water supply, basti improvement, etc. The schemes are already under implementation.

**Talks between Indian and Scandinavian teams regarding air transportation**

944. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks were held recently between the Indian and Scandinavian teams regarding air transportation and allied subjects; and

(b) if so, the outcome of these talks?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir. Consultations between the delegation of the Govt. of India and the delegations of the Governments of Norway, Denmark and Sweden took place in New Delhi from October 8 to 11, 1973.

(b) The talks led to an agreement on the future operation of air services by SAS to/through India and by Air India to/through Scandinavia. SAS will continue to operate its once-weekly service once-weekly service through Calcutta and will also have the right to operate an additional once-weekly service through New Delhi. Reciprocally, Air India is entitled to operate two weekly services through Copenhagen or another point in Sweden or Norway.

**Non-display of Rate Lists of Essential Commodities by Businessmen**

945. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the wake of rising prices and also in spite of the bitter criticism of the business community for being responsible for it, the retailers in the Capital are being allowed to sell essential commodities at fantastic margin of profit without displaying any rate list etc.; and

(b) whether Government propose to take some urgent drastic steps to see that the common man is not exploited in this way and the businessmen do not take liberties with the serious Government attempts to curb anti-social elements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) To ensure that articles of mass consumption are not sold at high prices by retailers, the prices of coal, kerosene oil, vegetable oil, battery cells, cement, cooking gas, electric bulbs, trucks/bus tyres, wheat, atta, maida, suji, rice, sugar and bread have been fixed under the Delhi Specified Articles (Price Control) Order, 1971. All dealers have to display prices of such essential commodities as are included in the schedule appended to the Delhi (Display of Prices and Stocks of Essential Commodities Order, 1966.

(b) The Administration takes prompt action against the retailers found charging higher prices than fixed in respect of these articles. Instructions have already been issued to the field staff to immediately register cases against all those who are found violating the Orders regarding display of prices and stocks.

**Issuing of guidelines to banks to encourage self employment programmes among Technical Personnel**

946. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

SHRI R. K. SINHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued guidelines to the banks in the country to involve them effectively in schemes encouraging self-employment programmes specially for technical personnel intending to set up new small industries;

(b) if so, whether the rate of interest charged by banks is about 11 per cent, whereas that of industrial finance available at state level is about 6 per cent; and

(c) whether Government propose to advise the banks to charge much less to encourage new entrepreneurs and not to press for any returns on loans at least for one year as is done by Industrial Development Corporation in some States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. Recently Government have made certain suggestions to public sector banks to intensify their efforts in lending to small entrepreneurs and other self-employed ventures so that as part of the 'Half-a-Million-job' Programme drawn up by the Planning Commission there is augmentation of employment opportunities for the educated unemployed.

While no specific rates of interest to be charged by the banks have been suggested, it has been stated that in areas where the Differential Interest Rate Scheme is in operation, banks should charge concessional rates of interest from borrowers satisfying the criteria laid down under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme. In other cases the banks are expected to charge rates which are reasonable and are in line with their rates for similar ventures

In fixing repayment terms, banks adopt a flexible approach and wherever necessary provide for an initial holiday for repayment of the advances. In deserving cases, moratorium for periods between 6 months and 2 years is allowed by commercial banks for repayment of term loans granted to qualified entrepreneurs.

**Pattern of aid to developing countries**

947. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the developed countries have assured a new aid strategy to the developing countries by way of easy loan terms and also increased aid etc. as has been indicated by the President of the World Bank;

(b) if so, whether some concrete programme or plan has been chalked out in this regard and conveyed to the concerned countries at the World Bank level; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Part I Member countries of the International Development Association have agreed to provide, subject to necessary approvals and appropriations of the legislatures, a sum of 1500 million current dollars per annum for a period of three years towards the Fourth Replenishment of IDA resources. These resources would be made available to developing Member countries of the International Member countries of the International Development Association on normal concessional terms namely with no interest but only a service charge of three-fourth of one per cent and repayable in 50 years including 10 years of grace. The target date for effectiveness of the Fourth Replenishment of IDA resources has been set as November 8, 1974 by which date Part I Member countries contributing an amount of a total of 3600 million dollars will have to notify the Association of the ratification of the arrangements to which they have agreed.

**Number of contracts secured by Indian Consultancy Service during 1973**

948. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contracts which the Indian Consultancy Service has secured during 1973 so far and the amount earned in these deals;

(b) whether such agencies of Indian expertise have helped in reducing dependence on imports also; and

(c) if so, in what manner and the amount of savings therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Indian consultancy firms in the country have built up adequate expertise in a large number of fields covering engineering and management consultancy. Barring a few gaps which exist in certain fields, Indian consultancy firms are capable of offering adequate services in most fields. The level of expertise has gone up a great deal, as can be gauged from the fact that Indian Consultancy firms are making a mark in the field of exports also.

To the extent that Indian Consultancy firms have built up their own expertise, there has been a reduction in the dependence on foreign know-how. It is difficult to arrive at any reliable estimate of the amount of savings on this account.

**Black-Marketing in the Sale of Woollen Rags in big cities in India**

949. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received information recently regarding black-marketing in the sale of woollen rags in the big cities in India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There is no price or distribution control over woollen rags. The question of black-marketing does not, therefore, arise.

(b) Does not arise.

**Loss suffered by India due to closure of Suez Canal since 1967**

950. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has suffered tremendous loss in trade due to the closure of the Suez Canal since 1967; and

(b) if so, the extent of loss and the efforts of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). It is difficult to quantify the impact of the closure of Suez Canal on India's foreign trade as the flow of trade is incluenced by a number of external and internal factors including the terms and conditions of the sale contracts, specially whether prices quoted are on f.o.b. or c.i.f. basis whether the goods are shipped in Indian or foreign ships etc. The trade has adjusted itself to the initial dislocation caused by the closure and the re-routing of the ships. In recent years not only the over-all level of exports from the country but also exports to Western Europe have been rising.

**Issuing of guidelines to banks in regard to greater involvement in small sector**

951. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued guidelines to the banks for greater involvement in small sector;

(b) whether the Banks have accepted this suggestion;

(c) if so, which of the banks have started its implementation; and

(d) whether the Planning Commission has also made any proposals in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (d). Presumably, the Hon'ble Members are referring to certain suggestions recently made by Government, in consultation with Planning Commission, to public sector banks asking them to intensify their efforts in lending to small entrepreneurs and other self-employment ventures so that as part of the "Half-a-million-job" programme drawn up by the Planning Commission there is augmentation of employment opportunities for the educated unemployed. The public sector banks are expected to pursue these suggestions and to communicate the progress through quarterly reports commencing from October, 1973.

**Roll-on-Plan of S.T.C. projecting Import-Export turnover**

952. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the STC has prepared a roll-on-plan projecting the import-export turnover for a period of three years; and

(b) if so, the broad features of this plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Roll-on-Plan which has been prepared by the STC for a period of three years envisages futuristic projections. As soon as one year is over, projections, would be added for another year, making the plan a continuous process of review and estimation. Similarly roll-on-plan for exports which has been drawn up for items of export presently handled by the Corporation, aims at an export growth of 25 per cent to 30 per cent per annum.

**Yunus Committee Report on the Working of S.T.C.**

953. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Yunus Committee which was asked to go into the working of the S.T.C. has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, its findings and recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The report of the Committee is under preparation.

**Rise in share prices**

954. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an extraordinary rise in share prices this year; and

(b) if so, the order of the rise and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank's All India Index of Variable Dividend Industrial Securities (1961-62=100) which stood at 93.8 at the close of the year 1972 rose to 118.8 at the week ended 27th October, 1973 *i.e.*, a rise of about 26.7 per cent. The main reasons attributable for the rise are that while there is general scarcity of equity shares, particularly of well established companies, certain factors have generated accelerated demand for equity shares. These include, shift of money incomes in favour of traders, merchants etc. due to higher commodity prices accounting for an excess liquidity, diversion of funds to stock market from commodities, bullion and real estates due to uncertainties in these markets, fear of demonetisation of notes of higher denominations, sustained investments in major scrips by financial institutions, generally encouraging performance of private corporate bodies in terms of profitability and dividend distribution.

**बम्बई में राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा किए गये आन्दोलन के परिणामस्वरूप मल्यों में गिरावट**

955. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई में कुछ राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये आन्दोलन करने के परिणामस्वरूप विभिन्न वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में गिरावट आई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मूल्यों में कितनी गिरावट आई है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण)**: (क) और (ख) : सरकार ऐसा नहीं मानती कि राजनीतिक दलों के प्रदर्शनों से बम्बई में अगस्त और सितम्बर 1973 में मूल्यों में कमी हुई है । इसके विपरीत, महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने भारतीय रक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत 16 अगस्त 1973 से बहुत सी अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों को निर्धारित करने के कदम उठाये हैं । सम्बन्धित आदेशों के उल्लंघन में थोक विक्रेताओं तथा फुटकर विक्रेताओं के विरुद्ध 1400 अपराधों के मामलों को दर्ज किया गया । इसके परिणामस्वरूप बम्बई में, मूल्य स्थिति पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा । वास्तव में बाजरा, दूध तथा पाव रोटी (ब्रेड) को छोड़ कर अन्य वस्तुओं की सुलभता को देखते हुए उनसे पहली नवम्बर 1973 से नियंत्रण हटा लिया गया है ।

**गत वर्षों की तुलना में भारतीय निर्यात में वृद्धि**

956. **श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्षों की तुलना में भारतीय निर्यात में वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) इस वृद्धि के लिये कौन-सी वस्तुएं मुख्य रूप से सहायक हैं; और

(ग) मांस से बने खाद्य पदार्थों के निर्यात में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है तथा उनके क्या नाम हैं ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज)** : (क) अप्रैल, अगस्त 1973 हेतु उपलब्ध अन्तिम आंकड़ों से यह पता चला कि इस अवधि के दौरान भारत के समग्र निर्यात जो कि 851 करोड़ रुपये के हुए, गत वर्षों की उसी अवधि के निर्यातों की तुलना में लगभग 12.4 प्रतिशत अधिक थे ।

(ख) चालू वर्ष के लिए वस्तु-वार ब्यौरे केवल प्रथम दो महीनों अर्थात् अप्रैल–मई, 1973 के लिए ही उपलब्ध हैं । जिन मुख्य मदों में वृद्धि हुई उनमें चमड़ा तथा चमड़े का माल, खली और अयस्क, टैक्सटाइल-फैब्रिक्स, सूती कपड़े के थान, आरण्डी का तेल, लकड़ी / काठ-कबाड़ तथा कार्क मैन्युफेक्चर्स, लोहा तथा इस्पात, मसाले, परिवहन उपस्कर, खनिज तेल, स्नेहक, तथा संबंधित सामग्री जिसमें कोयला तथा कोक, तथा मछली आदि भी है, शामिल है ।

(ग) अप्रैल–मई, 1973 के दौरान गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में मछली तथा मछली से बनी वस्तुओं के निर्यात 11.2 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर 11.8 करोड़ रुपये के हो गये और मांस तथा मांस से बनी वस्तुओं के निर्यात 27 लाख रु० से बढ़कर 66 लाख रु० के हो गए ।

**Pending cases of income-tax in High Courts and Tribunals**

957. SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Income-tax cases pending before High Courts and Tribunals as on December, 1972;

(b) whether the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India has adversely commented on the mounting tax arrears and the methods employed to collect them; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to improve the methods of tax collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The number of Income-tax and other direct taxes cases pending before High Courts and Tribunals as on 31st December, 1972 were 9,727 and 81,197 respectively.

(b) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India undertakes a test-audit of the assessments made by the Income-tax Department annually. The results of test-audit are reported every year in the Audit Report on Revenue Receipts and this report generally covers the period from 1st September of a year to 31st August of the next year. In his report, normally, the Comptroller and Auditor-General brings out the factual position in relation to the net effective arrears of tax pending for recovery as at the end of each financial year. He does not make any comment about the tax arrears or the methods employed to collect them.

(c) The efforts made by Government to improve the methods of tax collection are given in the attached statement.

*Statement*

During the recent years, the Government has taken the following specific measures to speed up collections of outstanding income-tax arrears:—

(i) Prior to 1961, recovery of tax arrears was done by State authorities who could not evince sufficient interest in the collection of revenue. The 1961 Act, therefore, incorporated a self-containd Recovery Code and made provision for Tax Recovery Officers who could be Departmental Officers. Tax recovery work has been taken over in all the charges by the Commissioners of Income-tax except for three districts of West Bengal and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

(ii) Introduction of the scheme of functional distribution of work *i.e.*, the collection of taxes has been made the specific function of one or more Income-tax officers in the Range. 233 Income-tax Officers all over India are now attending to this work.

(iii) Acceptance of crossed cheques by the Department and opening of special receipt counters for this purpose in the Income-tax Offices.

(iv) Publication of names of assessees who are defaulters in the payment of taxes over certain prescribed limits.

(v) Arrear Clearance Fortnight are being observed all over the country. During this period, special emphasis is laid on carrying out pending adjustments/rectifications, giving effect to appellate orders and collecting the net demand due from the assessees.

(vi) 173 officers of the Income-tax Department have been appointed as Tax Recovery Officers all over India. 50 more posts of Tax Recovery Officers have been sanctioned recently. 5 officers

of the status of Commissioner of Income-tax and a number of Additional Commissioners of Income-tax are working as Tax Recovery Commissioners.

(vii) The time limit for completing the assessments has been reduced to two years after the end of the assessment year.

A Special Cell has been formed in the Office of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, to scrutinise and review individual cases where arrears of more than Rs. 10 lakhs are outstanding to give proper guidance to field officers to take effective follow-up action.

With a view to tackling the problem of tax arrears and evolve a firm policy, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, had discussions with Chairman and Members of the Central Board of Direct Taxes, Commissioners of Income-tax in the charges of Delhi, West Bengal, Madras, Kanpur and Lucknow and the representatives of the Officers Federation and Associations. As a result of these discussions, the following steps are being taken on priority basis.

(1) Strengthening the cadre of Income-tax Officers and Tax Recovery Officers.

(2) Augmenting the number of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax for speedy disposal and clearance of arrears of appeals.

(3) New procedure has been evolved for the speedy write off of irrecoverable demands.

(4) Expediting adjustment of taxes already paid, disposal of applications for rectifications and orders to give effect to appellate orders.

(5) Requesting the appellate authorities to take up all appeals and references where large demands are involved on a priority basis.

(6) Enlisting of the co-operation of officers through their respective Associations and Federation.

Member (Budget), Central Board of Direct Taxes has been holding discussions with the Commissioners of Income-tax to guide them in tackling this problem with particular reference to cases involving large demands.

The Wanchoo Committee have made a number of recommendations, some of which have been incorporated in the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973, now before the Select Committee.

**Dissatisfaction of Government Employees with the recommendations of Third Pay Commission's Report**

958. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government employees are still not satisfied with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission as accepted by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). As indicated in the Statement made by the Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha on 30th August, 1973, the suggestion of the representatives of the Staff Side for holding discussions with them on the points which they had raised on the Report of the Third Central Pay Commission was accepted by Government and discussions were held with them accordingly in September, 1973. The demands of the Staff Side were for raising the minimum remuneration of Rs. 185 recommended by the Commission to Rs. 314, revision of the pay fixation formula to enable point to point fixation of pay, revision of dearness allowance formula to ensure 100 per cent neutralisation on every 4 points increase in the 6-monthly average of cost of living index (1960=100), altering the

Commission's recommendation regarding the date of giving effect to its recommendations relating to pay and pensionary benefits from 1st March, 1973 to 1st March, 1970, raising of incremental scales, improvement of retirement benefits, modification of the Commissions recommendations relating to H.R.A., City Compensatory Allowance, Children's Educational Allowance, Overtime allowance etc. wherever such recommendations amounted to deliberalisation of existing position, consideration of matters relating to anomalies etc. in the Departmental Councils, and grant of Bonus. The demand for Bonus was not covered by the Commission's recommendations. As regards the other demands having financial implications, it was found that the acceptance thereof would cast a very heavy burden on the finances of the Government. Keeping in view the limitation of financial resources, certain improvements in the recommendations were considered by the Government in the light of discussions with the representatives of the Staff Side, and decisions were announced on 8th October, 1973, involving a recurring expenditure of about Rs. 61 crores per annum, and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 25 crores this year. The main improvements effected by Government include raising the minimum remuneration to Rs. 196 as worked out by the Commission, raising of the five scales of pay for Class IV employees, raising the minimum benefit calculated on 5 per cent of the basic pay to Rs. 15 and removal of bunching of pay wherever it occurs in pay fixation in the revised scale beyond five stages, improvement of the neutralisation factor for the grant of Dearness Allowance recommended by the Pay Commission by providing for 100 per cent neutralisation upto the pay level of Rs. 300 and 75 per cent for pay levels from Rs. 301 to Rs. 900, giving retrospective effect to the Commission's recommendations on pay and pensionary benefits as from 1st January, 1973, and grant of certain concessions in the matter of production of rent receipts for payment of H.R.A., relaxation of condition of eligibility for Children's Educational Allowance etc. Government have already gone to the farthest extent possible within the limitation of financial resources, to make improvements as indicated above.

**Alleged irregularities in allotment of flats by L.I.C. in Bombay**

959. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news item which appeared in the '*Economic Times*' dated the 2nd and 11th September, 1973 about irregularities in the allotment of flats by L.I.C. in Bombay;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether the serious allegations against top executives of the Corporation about irregularities committed in the allotment and utilisation of flats in Jeevan Asha Cooperative Society, Bombay have been enquired into by Government; and

(d) whether it is proposed to take action against the defaulting L.I.C. officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (c). The news item in the 'Economic Times' dated 2nd September, 1973 relates to the sale of property known as Swadeshi Market located in the Sadar Bazar area of Delhi, while the news item in the issue of 11th September, 1973 makes, *inter alia*, allegations about certain irregularities in regard to:

(i) Sale of LIC plot at Hughes Road, Bombay, (ii) Allotment of flats to a top LIC executive, and (iii) Allotment of a flat to an executive of a General Insurance Company in Jeevan Asha Cooperative Society, Bombay. The allegations made have been examined and nothing irregular has been found.

(d) Does not arise.

**Grounding of Avro Planes by Indian Airlines**

960. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the factors leading to the sudden order to ground Avro-fleet of Indian Airlines in the second week of September, 1973;

(b) what are the rules for periodical thorough check-up of all planes of the Indian Airlines; and

(c) whether the periodical check-up could not find the defects in Avros in good time leading to much loss and public inconvenience?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) As a result of the failure of a aileron hinge on an HS-748 on 8th September, 1973 and detection of incipient cracks on another aircraft on 12th September, 1973, it was decided that all HS-748 aircraft in Indian Airlines fleet which had logged 5000 hours and above should be subjected to mandatory inspection before the next scheduled flight.

(b) Aircraft belonging to Indian Airlines, like those of other operators, are periodically inspected as per maintenance schedules approved by the Director General of Civil Aviation. These are so drawn that the entire aircraft, including its various components and engines, is inspected progressively. The periodicity of inspection varies from aircraft to aircraft, depending on the recommendations of the manufacturers as well as the operational experience of individual operators and is approved by the Director General of Civil Aviation.

(c) The defect noted on the Avros was of such a nature that it could not be detected in normal periodical inspections.

**Trade Agreement with West European Countries**

961. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to sign agreements with other West European countries similar to Indo-West German Commercial Development Programme signed recently; and

(b) whether this programme of trade pact with West European countries will lead to an increase in our exports to these countries and if so, in what manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to take up the question of entering into formal arrangements/agreements with the various West European Governments on the implementation of a Commercial Development Programme.

(b) The Commercial Development Programmes with West European Countries are designed with a view to promote trade and particularly exports from India. The increase in exports is expected to come about by way of diversification of Indian exports through inclusion of selected products in the Commercial Development Programme for market survey creation and expansion of production base, produce adapation/modification, marketing promotion etc. through foreign technical financial assistance wherever necessary.

**Import and Export of Cigarettes**

962. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total value of our cigarettes exported during the last three years;

(b) to which country we exported our cigarettes and country-wise breakup of the value of cigarettes exported; and

(c) what is the value of cigarettes imported by us during the above period and whether it is proposed to restrict the import of foreign cigarettes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Country-wise break up of value of cigarettes ex-

ported from India during 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 are:—

Value in Rs. lakhs.

| Country | 1970-71 | 1971-72 | 1972-73 |
|---|---|---|---|
| USSR | 28·97 | 149·63 | 160·57 |
| Kuwait | 0·19 | 0·06 | 0·03 |
| Japan | 0·12 | Neg. | Neg. |
| Nepal | 0·12 | .. | 0·10 |
| Afghanistan | Neg. | 0·08 | 0·01 |
| Bahrein Is | 0·04 | 0·32 | 0·16 |
| Hungary | | 5·17 | 6.37 |
| Saudi Arabia | | 0·79 | .. |
| Somalia | | 0·14 | 0·01 |
| Mauritius | .. | 0·59 | .. |
| Total including others | 29·90 | 157·06 | 167.54 |

(c) The value of cigarettes imported during the above period was as follows:—

| Year | Value (in Rupees Lakhs) |
|---|---|
| 1970-71 | 1·81 |
| 1971-72 | 1·55 |
| 1972-73 | 0·42 |

The import of cigarettes, except for diplomatic personnel stationed in India, is not permitted.

**Construction work on Calicut Airport**

963. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the construction of Calicut airport has started;

(b) if so, the time by which the airport will be made available for traffic; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent on this project?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Plans and estimates have been prepared and it is proposed to take up the work during the Fifth Plan period. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1.11 crores.

**Decline in Export of Tea to Hard Currency Areas during Last Three Years**

964. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exports of Indian tea to hard currency areas have been on the decline during the past three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to boost the export of tea?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Exports of tea to free currency areas have been on decline during the past three years.

(b) Some of the reasons for decline in exports are—

(i) pressure of buying in Indian auctions by bi-lateral trade countries,

(ii) pressure of rising domestic market,

(iii) increasing competition from other producing countries particularly Ceylon, African countries, Argentina and Indonesia which can offer teas at comparatively cheaper prices.

(c) In order to boost tea export trade, Government have inter-alia taken the following steps:—

(1) Abolition of export duty on tea with effect from 1st March, 1970;

(2) Rebate of excise duty at the point of export varying with price with effect from April, 1970;

(3) Promotional activities by the Tea Board's offices established in London, New York, Brussels and Sydney to create greater possibility for export of Indian tea to various traditional and new markets;

(4) Promotion of special packs of Indian tea in selected markets abroad with the cooperation of the local blenders/packers;

(6) Advertisement through appropriate media of publicity in countries abroad;

(6) Participation in Trade Fairs and exhibitions;

(7) Exchange visits of traders and experts to promote the interest of tea;

(8) Setting up of a Tea Trading Corporation in the Public Sector for export of packeted and blended teas; and

(9) Participation in General Promotion along with other tea producing countries and local tea trade in importing countries to increase consumption of Tea as a beverage *vis-a-vis* other soft drinks.

**विदेशों में भारतीय तम्बाकू की मांग**

965. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय तम्बाकू की मांग विदेशों में अत्यधिक है;

(ख) क्या गत छमाही में तम्बाकू का निर्यात घटा है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) वर्ष 1972–73 में कितने रुपये के तम्बाकू का निर्यात किया गया तथा गत छः महीनों में कितने रुपये के तम्बाकू का; और

(घ) मुख्यतः भारतीय तम्बाकू खरीदने वाले देश कौन कौन से हैं ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) :** (क) इंडियन फ्लू क्योर्ड वरजीनिया तम्बाकू की विदेशों में अच्छी मांग है ।

(ख) मात्रा में गिरावट आई है जिसका कारण 1973–74 के पहले 6 महीनों के दौरान सोवियत संघ द्वारा अपेक्षाकृत कम खरीदारी करना है ।

(ग) 1972–73 में 61.27 करोड़ रु० तथा अप्रैल-सितम्बर, 1973 में 44.06 करोड़ रुपये।

(घ) ब्रिटेन, सोवियत संघ, जापान, बंगला देश, आयरिश गणराज्य, सोमालिया, लीबिया तथा नेपाल।

**Routine followed for familiarisation of route by the Crew which flew Prime Minister to Canada**

966. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force requires its pilots to undertake one flight as a dry run on the same route as would be taken by V.V.I.P. for familiarisation of the route; and

(b) whether the same routine was followed by the crew which flew the Prime Minister to Canada recently?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a). No, Sir.

(b). In respect of the Prime Minister's flight to Canada in June 1973, the crew of Air India were given full briefing on airport and route procedures, carrying out exercises on the simulator, etc. These crew members had flown across Europe and North Atlantic a number of times in the past. Further, Air India always schedule two commanders for VVIP flights.

**Pilots of Air India Prohibited from Landing or taking off from Addis-Ababa Airport between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.**

967. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India has prohibited its pilots from landing or taking off from Addis Ababa Airport between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. since adequate facilities for operation at night are not available at this airport;

(b) whether on the 2nd June, 1973 Air India Operations Department ordered an aircraft to break this ban; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Although the Addis Ababa airport had been declared open from 5.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m. by the local authorities, Air-India were awaiting reports on the performance of the new navigation and landing aids installed there before deciding to expand their permissible 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. operating hours for this airport. For a few weeks this summer Air-India had allowed their flights to operate beyond 6 p.m. as they considered the facilities to be adequate but had to cancel this relaxation due to the unwillingness of the pilots for operating beyond the existing hours.

**विभिन्न बैंकों से चुराई गई धनराशि**

968. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :**
**श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :**

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971–72 और 1972–73 के दौरान भारत के विभिन्न बैंकों से कितनी धनराशि चुराई गयी तथा वे बैंक कहां कहां स्थित हैं;

(ख) कितनी चोरियां पकड़ी गयी; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी चोरियां रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चह्वाण):** (क) और (ख) . सम्भव सीमा तक सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे सभा की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा ।

(ग) चोरियों की रोकथाम के लिये सभी बैंकों के अपने आन्तरिक सुरक्षा और रक्षा प्रबन्ध हैं । बड़े केन्द्रों में विशेष रूप से, बैंकों के, रात में नकदी रखने के लिये, रोकड़िया के लिये सुरक्षात्मक कक्ष, मार्गस्थ नकदी के लिये सशस्त्र गार्ड तथा शाखा के परिसर में सशस्त्र गार्ड रखना आदि, जैसे अतिरिक्त सुरक्षात्मक प्रबन्ध हैं । नकदी को सुरक्षा से रखने तथा उसे लाने ले जाने के आन्तरिक प्रबन्धों की भी बैंकों द्वारा समय समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है । भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, विभिन्न बैंकों में चल रही प्रणालियों तथा प्रक्रियाओं का अध्ययन इस तात्कालिक प्रयोजन से कर रहा है कि कमी वाले क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण किया जा सके तथा जहां कहीं भी आवश्यक हो, संशोधित प्रणाली तथा प्रक्रिया को लागू करने का सुझाव दे सके । इस अध्ययन के अन्तर्गत नकदी को सुरक्षा से रखने तथा उसे लाने ले जाने के सम्बन्ध में भी जांच की जायगी ।

**Practice to Allow Pilots to Fly Multiple Aircraft by Air India**

969. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has a practice of giving "Okay" to its executive pilots to fly Multiple aircrafts such as 707 and 747; and

(b) whether no major airlines in the World has segregated its pilots for different types of aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Air-India has permitted some senior executive pilots to fly both 747 and 707 Boeing aircrafts. These pilots have been given technical refresher, simulator and local route checks on 707 aircraft with required proficiency checks given on both aircrafts from time to time.

(b) Information regarding the practices followed by other major airlines in the world is being collected.

**Impact of rise in issue prices of Rice and Coarse grains on Consumer Price Index**

970. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to raise the issue prices of rice and coarse grains sold through the public distribution system with effect from November, 1973;

(b) whether the above increase is likely to push up the consumer price index by 8 to 10 per cent which would make it obligatory on the part of the Government to grant additional Dearness Allowance to Government employees; and

(c) what remedial steps Government propose to take to arrest the consumer price index from rising further?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b). It is not possible to estimate in advance the likely impact of the increases in the issue prices of rice and coarse grains on the Consumer Price Index which is a composite index for 50 Centres and free market quotations are also

used in compiling the index for the individual Centres. It can, however, be roughly estimated that the impact of the increase in issue prices on the composite index would be of the order of 2 per cent. A rise of 2 per cent in the current level of the Index (247 for August 1973) would mean an addition of 5 points to the monthly figures. The D.A. formula is based on a rise of 8 points in the 12-month average of the Consumer Price Index. The raising of issue prices would have only a small impact of the 12-month moving average.

(c). The measures taken in order to check the rising tendency of consumer prices include:—

(1) Larger distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops; releases from Government stocks have averaged one million tonnes from August 1972.

(2) Increasing the availability of foodgrains and edible oil through imports. In addition to over 2 million tonnes already imported, arrangements have been made to import more foodgrains. Similarly, imports of over 2 lakhs tonnes of edible oils have already been arranged and more imports are being negotiated.

(3) Curbing excess demand through fiscal and monetary measures. The Government has already decided to reduce government spending by about Rs. 400 crores One of the changes made in the credit policy in the last few months is designed to immobilise about Rs. 400 crores to bank deposits.

The establishment of a system of public distribution which would cover more essential commodities than at present is also under examination.

**Foreign Private Investment in Non-Employment Industries**

971. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether since 1968 the foreign private investment in non-employment industries in India has been increasing substantially every year;

(b) whether the gross profits of more than 500 companies operating in India have gone up from Rs. 33.2 crores in 1968-69 to Rs. 52 crores in 1970-71; and

(c) whether the profits repatriated by these foreign companies have been steadily rising and if so, the yearwise break-up in the growth of foreign investment and repartiation of profits during the last three years and whether Government consider this growth phenomenon of foreign companies is conducive to the country's industrial growth; if not what steps are being taken to blend them to fall in line in the interests of this country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to foreign investment in the shape of branches of foreign companies operating in India. If so, a statement is attached giving the value of total assets, turn over and gross profits between 1968-69 and 1970-71. It will be seen from this statement that gross profits of these companies which were Rs. 33.2 crores in 1968-69 rose to Rs. 52.0 crores in 1970-71.

(c). The figures of repatriation of profits by branches of foreign companies operating in India between 1969-70 and 1971-72 were as under:

| Year | Profits repatriated |
|---|---|
| 1969-70 . . . | Rs. 12·7 crores |
| 1970-71 . . | Rs. 13·1 „ |
| 1971-72 . . | Rs. 9·9 „ |

Government are keen to lessen the liability on account of repatriation of profits by foreign companies. To this end Government have taken the following measures:

(i) Under Section 18-A of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, which came into force on 1st April, 1965, branches of foreign companies were prohibited from acting as agents or technical or management advisers in trading and commercial fields except with the general or special permission of the Reserve Bank of India or the Central Government.

(ii) The new Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 has been recently enacted and in terms of that Act, branches of foreign companies operating in India and Indian companies having foreign holdings of more than 40 per cent will have to seek the Reserve Bank of India's approval for the establishment of new branches in India and for carryon their existing business activities.

*STATEMENT*

(Rs. in crores)

| | 1968-69 | 1969-70 | 1970-71 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. *Assets in India | 12,34·2 | 14,11·5 | 14,68·6 |
| 2. *Turn over/Sales . . . | 12,58·2 | 15,35·6 | 18,88·2 |
| 3. *Gross Profits . . . . . | 33·2 | 39·9 | 52·0 |

*Relates to 522 out of 541 companies at work in India as on 31-3-1972. The remaining 19 companies have only global accounts and do not have separate account in respect of their Indian business.

**Steps taken to regulate Money Supply in order to contain inflationary trend in Indian Economy**

972. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the year ended July, 1973, while the money supply expanded by only 18.1 per cent the prices have risen during the year by 22.4 per cent; and

(b) whether bad rains and shortfall in electricity production contributed only marginally towards the price rise and, if so, what steps Government is proposing to take to regulate the money supply to contain high inflationary trend in the economy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Over the year ended July 27, 1973, while money supply with the public expanded by 18.0 per cent, the general level of prices as measured by the official index of wholesale prices over the year ended July 28, 1973, has risen by 22.5 per cent.

(b). It is not correct to say that insufficient rainfall and deficiency in power supply have affected price level only marginally. The fact that nearly 50 per cent of the national output is accounted for by agriculture and a good number of industries in the economy is agro-based indicate that a failure of monsoon and decline in power generation have resulted in serious supply deficiencies generating severe pressure on price level. Nevertheless, Government through its monetary, fiscal and other policies is trying to prevent abnormal rise in the price level. Thus, the Reserve Bank has taken a series of measures to restrict the expansion of credit.

such as a step-up in the Bank Rate from 6 to 7 per cent; prescription of a minimum lending rate of not less than 10 per cent by commercial banks except in respect of lendings to certain specified sectors; raising the cost of refinancing to commercial banks by increasing the net liquidity ratio by stages to 40 per cent and increasing the statutory cash reserve ratio to be maintained with it by the scheduled commercial banks by stages to 7 per cent. At the same time, adequate measures have been taken to improve credit flows to productive sectors.

Simultaneously, efforts have been made to effect economies in public expenditures, both at the Centre and in the States through cuts in budgeted expenditures and also to augment Government revenues with a view to keep the budgetary deficit low. These measures are expected to keep the increase in money supply within reasonable limits.

**Suitability of Boeing Aircraft for Indian Airlines**

973. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the types of aircraft which Government examined and tested before Indian Airlines decided to buy Boeing aircraft; and

(b) what are the reasons for Government to select Boeing aircraft and in which way this type of aircraft is more suitable for our airlines?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). In order to meet the heavy traffic demand Indian Airlines needed to augment its fleet capacity. Since it already had Boeing-737 aircraft in its fleet and trained pilots and facilities were available, Indian Airlines decided to purchase 3 Boeing-737 to meet their immediate requirements. Government have approved Indian Airlines' proposal to purchase 4 Boeing-737 aircraft—one in replacement of the Boeing-737 lost in May, 1973 and the remaining three for addition to the fleet.

**Fall in Export of Tea and Jute during 1973-74**

974. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a fall in the export of Jute and tea this year in comparison of previous years;

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government intend to take for the promotion of export of these items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). *Jute Goods*: There has been a decline in the level of exports of jute manufactures during the current year April—August, 1973 as compared to the corresponding period of the last year. The fall in exports is mainly in respect of Hessian and Sacking. The overall decline is 8 per cent in terms of quantity and 12 per cent in value compared to the exports made in April—August, 1972. The main reasons for the decline in exports of jute manufactures are export duties on jute manufactures and constraints in production due to power cuts. Government have taken remedial measures to maintain the level of exports by reducing the rates of duties on Hessian and Carpet Backing and abolition of export duty on sacking. The concerned State Governments have also addressed to ensure uninterrupted power supplies to jute mills so that our exports are not adversely affected. It is also proposed to levy a cess on jute goods production and the proceeds of this levy will be utilised for research and development purposes of the industry. The reduction/abolition of export duties on jute manufactures and the bumper raw jute crop this season are expected to result in the increase of our exports this year which is evident from

the fact that export contracts registered with Jute Commissioner during April—September, 1973 are for a larger tonnage compared to the contracts registered in the corresponding period of the year 1972.

*Tea*: During the first four months of 1973-74 tea exports from India declined by 4.21 million kgs. as compared to the corresponding period of 1972-73 and by 6 million kgs. as compared to the corresponding period of 1971-72. The value of exports during the first four months of 1973-74 declined by Rs. 2.73 crores as compared to the corresponding period of 1972-73 and by Rs. 2.26 crores as compared to the corresponding period of 1971-72.

In order to promote tea exports, Government have taken or intend to take the following steps:—

(1) Abolition of export duty on tea with effect from 1st March, 1970;

(2) Rebate of excise duty at the point of export varying with price with effect from 15th April, 1970;

(3) Promotional activities by the Tea Board's offices established in London, New York, Brussels and Sydney to create greater possibility for export of Indian tea to various traditional and new markets;

(4) Promotion of special packs of Indian tea in selected markets abroad with the cooperation of the local blenders/packers;

(5) Advertisement through appropriate media of publicity in countries abroad;

(6) Participation in Trade Fairs and exhibitions;

(7) Exchange visits of traders and experts to promote the interest of tea;

(8) Setting up of a Tea Trading Corporation in the Public Sector for export of packeted and blended teas; and

(9) Participation in Generic Promotion along with other tea producing countries and local tea trade in importing countries to increase consumption of tea as a beverage *vis-a-vis* other soft drinks.

**Report of Vigilance Officer of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and Inspector of State Bank regarding disproportionate assets possessed by certain officers**

975. SHRI S. A. MURAGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vigilance Officer of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and the Inspectors of State Bank of India have reported that some officers of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur have disproportionate assets to their known sources of income; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a). In the absence of a specific mention of any particular inspection, it is presumed that the question relates to the inspection of the branches in Delhi and New Delhi of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur conducted by the Inspector of the State Bank of India and the Chief Vigilance Officer of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur. If so, the State Bank of India has reported that no such comments have been made by either of them in their reports.

(b). Does not arise.

**Submission of False Medical Bill by ex-Agent of New Delhi Branch of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur**

976. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 3688 and 811 on the 16th March, 1973 and 27th July, 1973 respectively and state:

(a) whether the Ex-agent of New Delhi Branch of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur committed a fraud by submitting a false Medical Bill in 1973; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

**Proposal to purchase "Airbus' by Indian Airlines**

977. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines propose to purchase "Airbus" for use on the busy trunk routes; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). No decision has been taken on the purchase of wide-bodied aircraft for Indian Airlines.

**Non-availability of vital aids at Airports**

978. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a press report in the 'Times of India' dated the 6th October, 1973 (Ahmedabad Edition) under the heading "Many airports do not have vital aids";

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Modernisation of airports is a continuous process and efforts are constantly being made to provide and improve facilities consistent with operational requirements and availability of resources. The airlines are consulted and facilities provided to the extent possible in accordance with the standards and guidelines given by the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

**Development of Tourist Spots in Rajasthan**

979. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government have requested the Union Government for development of sites of tourist interest during Fifth Plan period;

(b) if so, the total expenditure to be incurred for the purpose; and

(c) whether any provision has been made for the renovation of tourist bungalows and if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No specific proposals have been received from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise

(c) No provision has been made for the renovation of existing tourist bungalows as this is the responsibility of the State Government. Some schemes, however, will be taken up in the Central Sector for the development of selected centres in Rajasthan under the programmes of wild life tourism and cultural tourism in the Fifth Plan.

**Report of Dhawan Committee on Avro Aircraft**

980. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dhawan Committee appointed to evaluate all aspects of the Avro (HS-748) aircraft has submitted its report to Government and if so, the main features thereof;

(b) whether any decision has been taken by Government on the utilisation of 'Avros' by the Indian Airlines in the light thereof; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The Dhawan Committee has not yet submitted its report.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Decision to hire three Caravelles by Indian Airlines**

981. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has decided to hire three Caravelles from the Air-Industries (France) to meet its requirements;

(b) if so, what would be the monthly hire charges; and

(c) when Indian Airlines is expected to regain its capacity?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) US $25,000 per aircraft.

(c). Indian Airlines propose to acquire 4 Boeings 737 aircraft, which are due for delivery in the last quarter of 1974, which would improve the capacity position considerably.

**Proposal to re-structure I.T.D.C.**

982. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to re-structure the Indian Tourism Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the directions in which its functions and scope are proposed to be widened?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The National Tourism Board felt that the organisational and administrative structure of the Indian Tourism Development Corporation should be examined to ensure that its programmes can be implemented with maximum efficience and fruitful results. The matter is receiving consideration.

**Commercial Co-operation Agreement with E.E.C.**

983. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether terms of a commercial Co-operation agreement with the European Economic Community have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Steps to deal with inflation in India**

984. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the measures taken and are under consideration for curbing inflation;

(b) what are the measures suggested by the Reserve Bank in this regard; and

(c) to what extent these have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) A series of measures, to combat inflation have been deployed which include monetary, fiscal and other administrative measures. On the monetary front, the accent has been to restrict expansion of bank credit for unproductive purposes. This is sought to be achieved by the Reserve Bank by making credit costly to the borrowing public as well as by restricting commercial banks having recourse to refinance facilities from it. The Bank rate has been increased from 6 to 7 per cent; the minimum lending rate by the commercial banks has been prescribed at not less than 10 per cent except for certain priority sectors; net liquidity ratio which determines the cost of borrowing from the Reserve Bank by the commercial banks has been raised to 40 per cent and the cash reserve ratio has been stepped up to 7 per cent of the banks' deposit liabilities to mop up excess liquidity with the banks. Through the operation of selective credit controls banks' lending for certain sensitive commodities which are in short supply has been regulated and credit limits have been stipulated on a party-wise basis instead of bank-wise basis. The credit Authorisation Scheme has been extended to include Central and State Governments undertakings. As regards fiscal measures, the emphasis has been to reduce deficit financing through cuts in budgetted expenditures both at Central and State levels and to mobilise budgetary resources through non-inflationary means by increasing tax receipts, higher market borrowings, step-up in small savings collections and improving the profitability of public sector undertakings. To ameliorate the position of vulnerable sections of the community, the public distribution system has been strengthened and imports of essential commodities which are in short supply such as foodgrains, edible oils etc., have been arranged.

(b) and (c). The Reserve Bank in its Annual Report for 1972-73 which has since been published, has made several suggestions to curb inflation in the economy. Among other things, the Bank has emphasised the need to strengthen the public distribution system and operate it efficiently. For this purpose, it has suggested a large procurement programme of rice in the kharif season as well as some additional imports of foodgrains. It has also called upon for a reduction in both public and private expenditures to reduce pressure on prices. A restrictive credit policy to curb speculative activity without impairing the needs of productive sectors is also recommended.

As a lasting solution to the problem of inflation, the Report has stressed the need for augmenting production, both in the agricultural and industrial sectors and for achieving this the Reserve Bank has advocated a substantial increase in public investment followed by private investment both in commodity sectors as well as in infra-structure such as transport, power, irrigation etc.

Most of the suggestions made by the Bank are in consonance with the thinking of the Government and good number of these suggestions are already under implementation such as strengthening the public distribution system, greater procurement of kharif cereals, import of foodgains and increased investment in productive sectors. The various measures taken by the Reserve Bank have had a restraining influence on expansion of bank credit. As for the long-term measures to curb inflation are concerned, the Fifth Five Year Plan which is now getting finalised will spell out the detailed measures in this regard.

**Rates of return of foreign ventures operating in India**

985. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether US firms are earning the most among foreign ventures in India; and

(b) if so, the rates of return in regard to US manufacturing industries and other foreign manufacturers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) A study made by the Reserve Bank of India of the finances of branches of foreign companies and of foreign controlled rupee companies operating in India, and published in the Reserve Bank of India's Bulletin for March, 1973 indicates that in the year 1969-70 the profitability of U.S.A. controlled companies was relatively higher than that of other companies. A statement showing the profitability of U.S. controlled companies as compared to others is attached.

(b) Profitability figures in respect of manufacturing companies separately are not readily available.

*Statement*

I. *Profitability of branches*

| Comapnies incorporated in | Gross Profit as per cent of total capital employed |
|---|---|
| U. K. . . . | 6·1 |
| U.S.A. . . . . | 12·4 |
| Other countries. . . . | 7·5 |

II. *Profitability of foreign controlled rupee companies.*

| Companies with controlling interest in | Gross Profit as per cent of total capital employed |
|---|---|
| U. K. . . . . | 12·7 |
| U.S.A. . . . | 16·1 |
| West Germany . . . | 14·3 |
| Switzerland . . . . | 15·6 |
| Other countries. . . . | 15·4 |

**Set-back to tourism due to slashing down of programmes by Planning Commission**

986. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any set-back to tourism due to the slashing down of the programmes by Planning Commission and it is likely to suffer during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Export of Coffee during 1973-74**

987. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been achieved in the matter of export of coffee during the current year; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Export of coffee during the first 5 months of the current financial year, *i.e.* 1973-74 amounted to 25,113 tonnes valued at Rs. 20.48 crores as against an export of 23,625 tonnes valued at Rs. 14.73 crores during the corresponding period of 1972-73.

**जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों द्वारा विरोध दिवस आयोजित किया जाना**

988. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों ने देश भर में गत 25 सितम्बर, को विरोध दिवस का आयोजन किया था;

(ख) क्या इस दिवस का आयोजन करने का निगम की दोनों यूनियनों ने आह्वान किया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके विरोध दिवस मनाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार ने उक्त मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**वित्त मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी)** : (क) निगम के कर्मचारियों के एक वर्ग ने 25 सितम्बर, 1973 को देश भर में विरोध दिवस मनाया।

(ख) इस का आह्वान केवल दो कर्मचारी संघों ने, अर्थात् अखिल भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम कर्मचारी संघ तथा अखिल भारतीय राष्ट्रीय जीवन बीमा कर्मचारी संघ ने किया था, अन्य यूनियनों ने नहीं।

(ग) कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांग-पत्र पर स्थगित बातचीत को फिर से चालू कराने के लिए कोई नजदीक तारीख निश्चित कराने की मांग करते हुए कर्मचारियों के संघों ने जो आन्दोलन चलाया है, उसी के अंग-रूप में विरोध दिवस मनाने का आह्वान दिया गया था।

(घ) इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही अपेक्षित नहीं है।

**तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के बारे में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों के सुझाव**

989. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वेतन आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर सरकारी निर्णय की घोषणा करने से पूर्व सरकारी कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों से सरकार द्वारा नामनिर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों ने बातचीत की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकारी कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा क्या मुख्य सुझाव दिये गये; और

(ग) उनके द्वारा दिये गये सभी अथवा किसी एक सुझाव को स्वीकार न किये जाने के कारण क्या हैं ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश)** : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). संयुक्त परामर्शदात्री तंत्र की राष्ट्रीय परिषद के कर्मचारी-पक्ष के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा दिये गये मुख्य सुझाव नीचे लिखे अनुसार हैं :—

(i) महंगाई भत्ता फार्मूले में, श्रेणी-III और श्रेणी-IV के कर्मचारियों

के लिये, जीवन निर्वाह मूल्य में वृद्धि के शत प्रतिशत निराकरण की व्यवस्था रहनी चाहिये और मंहगाई भत्ता, प्रति छः महीने के औसत सूचकांक (1960-100) में 4 अंकों की वृद्धि के आधार पर मंजूर किया जाय।

(ii) आयोग की जो सिफारिशें वेतन और पेंशन-लाभों से सम्बन्धित हैं, उनको लागू करने की तारीख आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश की गई तारीख, 1 मार्च 1973 की बजाय, 1 मार्च 1970 रखी जाय।

(iii) संशोधित वेतनमान में वेतन नियतन, सेवाकाल के वर्ष प्रति वर्ष आधार पर किया जाय।

(iv) न्यूनतम वेतन को, आयोग द्वार सिफारिश किये गये 185 रु० से बढ़ाकर पंद्रहवें श्रम सम्मेलन द्वारा निर्धारित प्रतिमान के आधार पर 314 रु० किया जाय।

(v) पेंशन की दर को औसत परिलब्धियों के 33/80 से बढ़ाकर अन्तिम तौर से लिये गये वेतन का 30/60 किया जाय।

(vi) आयोग की जो सिफारिशें सन्तान शिक्षा भत्ता, समयोपरि भत्ता, रेलवे पास, कार्य के घंटे, किराये की रसीद के बिना मकान किराया भत्ता प्राप्त करने आदि के बारे में अनुदार प्रभाव डालती हैं, उनमें संशोधन किया जाय।

III सरकार ने मांगों पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार किया। यह पाया गया कि उनको स्वीकार करने से सरकार की वित्त व्यवस्था पर बड़ा भारी बोझ पड़ेगा। वित्तीय साधनों की सीमित स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने सिफारिशों में कुछ सुधार करने के प्रश्न पर कर्मचारी पक्ष के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ हुई वार्ता के संदर्भ में विचार किया और अपना निर्णय 8 अक्तूबर, 1973 को घोषित कर दिया, जिसमें लगभग 61 करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक का आवर्ती व्यय और इस वर्ष 25 करोड़ रुपये का अनावर्ती व्यय ग्रस्त है।

**Functioning of Branches of Allahabad Banks in Bihar**

991. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Branches of Allahabad Bank functioning in Bihar and the names of the places where the Branches are located;

(b) whether armed guards have not been provided by the Bank in any of its Branches;

(c) if so, whether Government have decided to appoint armed guards for the security of the said Bank; and

(d) if so, the date from which Government propose to implement their decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) Allahabad Bank has 29 branches in Bihar State. The places where these branches are functioning are set out in the attached statement.

(b) to (d). Armed Guards have not yet been provided at 12 of these 29 branches. The Bank has already decided to provide Armed Guards at these branches and

necessary action has been initiated to recruit suitable personnel.

*Statement*

| Name of the place. | District in which it is situated |
|---|---|
| 1. Banjari | Sahabad |
| 2. Bhagalpur | Bhagalpur |
| 3. Bhagalpur University | Bhagalpur |
| 4. Buxar | Sahabad |
| 5. Dhanbad | Dhanbad |
| 6. Gamoh | Dhanbad |
| 7. Govindpur | Dhanbad |
| 8. Hajipur | Muzaffarpur |
| 9. Hilsa | Nalanda |
| 10. Islampur | Patna |
| 11. Itarhi | Sahabad |
| 12. Jamalpur | Santhal Parganas |
| 13. Jashidih | Santhal Parganas |
| 14. Katrasgarh | Dhanbad |
| 15. Kumardhubi | Dhanbad |
| 16. Madhupur | Santhal Parganas |
| 17. Narhowrah | Chapra |
| 18. Muzaffarpur | Muzaffarpur |
| 19. Nirsa | Dhanbad |
| 20. Patna | Patna |
| 21. Patna University | Patna |
| 22. Patna City | Patna |
| 23. Phulwari Sarif | Patna |
| 24. Ranchi | Ranchi |
| 25. Raniganj | Purnea |
| 26. Sijua | Dhanbad |
| 27. Thana Bihpur | Bhagalpur |
| 28. Durgawati | Arah |
| 29. Saheburkamal | Begusarai |

**Cloth Price Control Scheme by Mill Owners**

992. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mill owners and Government had announced a voluntary cloth price control scheme;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme;

(c) whether Government are aware that the mill owners in Bombay and Ahmedabad had recently increased the prices of fine and superfine varieties by 10 to 40 per cent; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A Voluntary Price Restraint Scheme for wearable non-controlled cloth of coarse, lower and Higher medium varieties has been enforced since 20-7-73. The salient features of the scheme are:—

(i) Ex-mill prices of all wearable varieties of coarse, lower medium and higher medium cloth (excluding those already under statutory price control) will be subject to an upper limit corresponding to the prices obtaining in November, 1972 plus 10 per cent to cover increases in the cost of inputs in the subsequent period.

(ii) The trade-margin in respect of the above categories of cloth, excluding those already under statutory control, will not exceed 20 per cent of ex-mill prices plus central excise duty.

(iii) Both maximum ex-mill prices and maximum retail prices calculated on the above basis will be stamped at the beginning and end of each piece-length of wearable cloth.

(iv) Implementation Committees will be set up to investigate cases of violation of the Scheme and bring the matter to the notice of the Textile Commissioner and the Apex Associations of Industry and Trade, as the case may be for appropriate action.

(v) Watch-dog Committees will also be set up to look into retail prices of cloth and report violations of the Scheme to the Government and Associations of the Industry and Trade concerned, for remedial action.

(c) The prices of some of the fine and superfine varieties of cotton cloth manufactured by a few mills studied by the Textile Commissioner showed that prices have been increased in October, 1973 by 7.2 per cent to 31.9 per cent over the prices prevailing in August, 1973.

(d) As fine and superfine cloth which comprises about 12 per cent of the cloth production in the organised sector enters into the consumption pattern of relatively affluent classes, and the Voluntary Price Restraint Scheme did not cover these varieties, Goverament do not propose to take special steps to regulate prices of such Fabrics.

**अन्य देशों को अभ्रक का निर्यात**

993. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किन किन भागों में अभ्रक का उत्पादन होता है और गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक भाग में कितनी कितनी मात्रा में अभ्रक का उत्पादन हुआ ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में विभिन्न देशों को देशवार अभ्रक का कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किया गया ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज)** : (क) और (ख) : दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे हैं । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या ET–57/12/73]

**गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा किये गये अभ्रक व्यापार का मूल्य**

994. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम ने कितने मूल्य का अभ्रक व्यापार किया और निगम को इससे कितना लाभ हुआ ; और

(ख) खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम को चालू वर्ष में किन किन देशों से अभ्रक सप्लाई करने के क्रयादेश प्राप्त हुये हैं और उक्त सप्लाई कब तक कर दी जायेगी ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज)** : (क) अभ्रक का निर्यात 24 जनवरी, 1972 से खनिज व धातु व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से मांगीकृत किया गया था । खनिज व धातु व्यापार निगम ने 1972–73 में लगभग 15 करोड़ रु० मूल्य के अभ्रक के निर्यात किये । निगम को अभ्रक के निर्यात पर नाममात्र सा लाभ हुआ ।

(ख) निम्नोक्त देशों से अभ्रक की सप्लाई हेतु क्रयादेश प्राप्त हुये हैं : आस्ट्रिया, आस्ट्रेलिया, बेल्जियम, कनाडा, चिली, डेनमार्क, फ्रांस, यूनान, जर्मन का संघीय गणराज्य, हैटी, हांग–कांग, इराक, इटली, जापान, कोरिया, यूनान, नीदरलैंड, न्यूजीलैंड नार्वे, फिलीपाइन, प्यूरटो रिको, सिंगापुर, स्पेन, स्वीडन, स्विटजरलैंड, सीरिया, थाईलैंड, ब्रिटेन, यू० एस० अमरीका,

ताइवान, मोरक्को, तथा मलयेशिया, सोवियत संघ, बुल्गारिया, रूमानिया, चेकोस्लावाकिया, जर्मनी का लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य ।

ये संविदाएं 31 मार्च, 1974 को समाप्त होने वाले चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में निष्पादित होंगी।

**होटलों में विदेशी शैली के केबरे नृत्य**

995. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या भारत में होटलों में विदेशी शैली के कैबरे नृत्यों के लिये सरकार से अनुमति लेनी पड़ती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन होटलों के नाम क्या हैं जहां ऐसे नृत्य होते हैं ?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर)** : (क) : पश्चिमी शैली के कैबरे प्रस्तुत करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है ; ऐसे मनोरंजन कार्यक्रम सार्वजनिक मनोरंजन संबंधी स्थानीय विनियमों द्वारा शासित होते हैं।

तथापि, पर्यटन विभाग भारतीय होटल व रेस्टोरैंट संगठनों के महासंघ से निरन्तर अनुरोध करता रहता है कि महासंघ अपने सदस्यों से विशिष्ट भारतीय शैली और पद्धति के मनोरंजन कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत करने का आग्रह करें, तथा कई प्रमुख होटलों द्वारा ऐसे कार्यक्रम किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**विदेशों में स्थित "एयर इंडिया" के कार्यालय**

996. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशों में किन किन स्थानों में "एयर इंडिया" के कार्यालय हैं तथा उनके गत छः महीनों में कितने का व्यवसाय हुआ ;

(ख) उनमें से कौन कौन से कार्यालय लाभ में चल रहे हैं ; और कौन-कौन से कार्यालय नुकसान मे चल रहे हैं; और

(ग) "एयर इंडिया" का निकट भविष्य में किन किन नये स्थानों पर कार्यालय स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

**संचार तथा पर्यटन नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर)** : (क) विदेशों में ऐसे स्थानों के जहां कि एयर इंडिया के कार्यालय स्थित हैं तथा गत 6 मास अप्रैल/सितम्बर 1973 के दौरान किये गये व्यापार की मात्रा के बारे में सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या L T 5713 / 73]

(ख) विमान परिवहन उद्योग में शाखा कार्यालयों के सम्बन्ध में कोई अलग लाभ हानि खाते नहीं रखे जाते हैं क्योंकि ये कार्यालय अपने अपने क्षेत्र से राजस्व का प्रजनन करने के लिए रखे जाते हैं तथा साथ ही वे अन्यत्र प्रजनित यातायात को उन स्थानों तक भजने का सेवा कार्य भी करते हैं जहांकि कार्यालय स्थित हैं ।

(ग) नवम्बर 1973 से एयर इंडिया ने दोहा को "आन लाईन" स्टेशन के रूप में खोला है । निकट भविष्य में निम्नलिखित

"ग्राफ लाईन" कार्यालय खोलने का भी उन का प्रस्ताव है ।

जापान में हिरोशीमा
इंडोनेशिया में बुनेई
आयरलैंड में डबलिन
लीबिया में त्रिपोली
पूर्वी जर्मनी में पूर्वी बर्लिन
इटली में जेनेवा तथा बोलागना
जापान में ओकिनावा अथवा पुकुओका

**Criticism Levelled against Jute Corporation of India**

997. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the criticism levelled against the Jute Corporation of India at Calcutta on 18th October, 1973 to the effect that the Corporation was serving the interest of the jute industry and not that of the poor jute growers;

(b) whether Government have tried to enquire into the causes of dissatisfaction of the Cooperative Marketing Societies both in West Bengal and Bihar against the operations of Jute Corporation of India and its pricing policies for jute purchases; and

(c) whether any Conference between the representatives of the Union Commerce Ministry, the Jute Corporation of India and the State Cooperative Marketing Organisation in various States is contemplated to sort out these differences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) There has been some criticism that the Jute Corporation has not been able to fully serve the actual growers. However, the entry of the Corporation in the jute market has resulted in stabilisation of the jute prices and wherever purchases have been made, the JCI has always tried to see that the growers benefit.

(b) In West Bengal the Jute Corporation has entered into an agreement with the cooperative marketing society and procurement is being done by them. The cooperative societies in Bihar have not yet commenced purchase operation.

(c) Does not arise.

**Procurement of Jute by Jute Corporation from Poor Peasants**

998. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) what is the total target of the Jute Corporation of India for procuring Jute from the poor peasants;

(b) what is the total achievement of the target and how much money was spent on it; and

(c) whether any complaint has been received by the Ministry about the poor functioning of the Jute Corporation of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Jute Corporation of India set a target of about 10 lakh bales for procuring raw jute through its own purchase centres and growers cooperatives during the current year.

(b) The total quantity procured till 5th November, 1973 is about 2.36 lakh bales valued at Rs. 5.86 crores approximately.

(c) The Jute Corporation has entered the market in a big way for the first time during this year and certain lacunae in its functioning have been brought to the Government's notice. Government are taking steps to remedy these.

**Implementation of Yarn Control Ordinance**

999. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the 'Yarn Control Ordinance, in some States it was not implemented even after a week of the pronouncement of the ordinance; and

(b) if so, which are those States and why it was not implemented in time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Central Government have not issued an Ordinance to control the production, prices and the distribution of cotton yarn. Therefore, the question of implementation of such an Ordinance by State Governments does not arise.

**Loan given by Nationalised Banks to Monopoly Houses and Small Scale Industrial units**

1000. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan given by nationalised banks to the monopoly houses for industrial expansion during the period 1971 to March, 1973; and

(b) the total amount of loan given by these nationalised banks to the small scale industrial units both in public and private sectors during this period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Banks including nationalised banks generally give advances for working capital needs of their borrowers by way of cash credit, overdrafts, or as loans. These are sanctioned by them after assessing the requirement of borrowers. After periodical reviews they are renewed/reduced or enhanced depending upon the performance of the borrowing concerns. In this process there are periodical withdrawals and repayments in the accounts and the outstanding balance fluctuates from time to time but within the sanctioned limits. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish the information regarding the total amount of loans given by the nationalised banks to the Monopoly Houses during the period 1971 to March 1973. However, according to data available, the aggregate of outstanding advances by the 14 Nationalised Banks taken together to the 75 business groups/houses mentioned in the Monopolies Inquiry Commission was Rs. 491.73 crores, Rs. 534.75 crores and Rs. 551.40 crores as on 26-3-1971, 31-12-1971 and 29-12-1972 respectively.

(b) The aggregate of outstanding advances by the 14 nationalised banks to small scale industries was Rs. 243.9 crores Rs. 283.7 crores and Rs. 334.34 crores as at the end of March 1971, March 1972 and March 1973 respectively.

**Seizure of Gold and Currency from the Car of Collector of West Godavari District**

1001. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Excise Officials seized large quantities of gold and currency from the car of Shri Govindarajan Collector of West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh) on the 28th August, 1973; and

(b) whether the investigations in the case have been completed and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). On 28th August 1973 the Central Excise Officers seized 3 gold idols weighing 351 gms. from the car of Shri S. R. Govindarajan, former Collector of West Godavari District, but no currency was seized from the car. As a follow up action, house of the father-in-law of Shri Govindarajan was also

searched by the Customs Staff and Indian Currency worth Rs. 55,000 was seized. This money has been taken over by the Income Tax authorities. The investigations are in progress.

**12.03 hrs.**

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

### REPORTED STOPPAGE OF PRODUCTION AT BOKARO STEEL PLANT OWING TO EMPLOYEES' STRIKE

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Steel and Mines to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported total stoppage of production at Bokaro Steel Plant as a result of strike in the plant."

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): During October, 1973 the Bokaro Pragati Sheel Karamchari Sanghatan—a registered unrecognised trade Union, the Central Works Committee—an unregistered Association of Operation Employees, the Bokaro Ispat Kamgar Union and the Bokaro Operative Association served separate charter of demands-*cum*-strike notices to the Management of Bokaro. Broadly their demands were similar and *inter alia* included payment of production bonus, annual bonus, incentive bonus and profit bonus; absorption of all construction workers in operation departments on the basis of seniority without any interview, promotion of workers on the basis of seniority without any written test|trade test, filling of all vacant posts by Departmental promotions, abolition of system of writing confidential reports, allotment of quarters to all workers or payment of house rent allowance in lieu thereof, provision of mid-day meal for employees' children in the school; free education up to matric standard; supply of free uniform to the school going children; and payment of height, heat and dust allowance.

On receipt of the charters of demands, the Management of Bokaro Steel Ltd., sought intervention of the State Labour Machinery. The latter started negotiations with the representatives of Bokaro Pragatisheel Karamchari Sanghatan. While negotiations were still in progress, the Pragatisheel Karamchari Sanghatan went on strike from November 6, 1973. Efforts were also made to reach at an amicable settlement with the Central Works Committee. The Labour Minister, Government of Bihar, accompanied with senior officers of the State Government visited Bokaro Steel City on November 6, 1973 with a view to resolve the outstanding disputes. On a suggestion from the State Government, the Bokaro Management even agreed to abide by the advice of the State Labour Minister regarding disputes/grievances raised by different unions and Associations. However, hope was expressed that the State Government would keep in view the Memorandum of Agreement of Joint Wage Negotiating Committee for the Steel Industry as also the fringe benefits and the terms and conditions of employment prevalent at other public sector steel plants.

Notwithstanding the categorical assurance by the Management of the Bokaro Steel Plant, the Central Works Committee, the Operatives Association and the Bokaro Ispat Kamgar Union joined the strike on November 8, 1973. These Associations also constituted a Joint Action Committee which gave a fresh charter of 27 demands for the consideration of the Management. The more important demands were statutory bonus to all employees, allotment of full quarters to each employee or payment of house rent allowance in lieu thereof, introduction of liberalised reward scheme for construction as well as operation workers, free transport facilities or payment of conveyance subsidy at the rate of Rs. 20 per month, free diet in hospital to employees drawing salary less than Rs. 500 per month and filling of higher posts in operation|construction Deptt. from amongst the employees of Bokaro Steel Ltd.

The strike was declared illegal by the State Government.

Due to the strike the Blast Furnace at Bokaro was blanked and there is no production of pig iron from November 8, 1973. This has resulted in a production loss of about 1950 tonnes per day—which was the average daily production during October 1973—valued at about Rs. 10.90 lakhs. However, the vital units like the cokeoven batteries, the Thermal Power Plant, the Pump House etc., are being operated by Officers. The Management has also taken all possible precautions to safeguard Company's property.

I am glad to inform the House that the strike has been called off on the night of November 15-16 at the intervention of the Labour Minister of Bihar. We hope that the Plant would resume the normal operations in a day or two.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the canvas of the Calling Attention Notice is wider than what appears superficially. No doubt, the motion basically and directly concerns the stoppage of production as a result of the strike that had taken place, which has not been settled but only called off pending further discussions and negotiations. However, I would like to know from the hon. Minister certain important aspects which are closely connected with the strike and the demands that have been made by the strikers. The demands, amongst others, are mainly 8.5 per cent bonus, availability of essential commodities and city house rent allowance. Besides so many other demands that have been pressed for, these are some of the demands which have certain financial implications. These demands are linked up with the state of efficiency of the Bokaro steel plant. As has been pointed out by the officials on behalf of the management, on account of inadequate resources all the demands cannot be conceded. If the financial position of the Steel Plant is not one which can warrant adequate resources, then even the problem of operational efficiency of the Plant becomes very important.

In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the operational efficiency of the Bokaro Steel Plant has suffered because of (i) bad management, (ii) wrong construction priorities; (iii) unusually long scheduled and (iv) total failure on the part of construction contractors, all this resulting in steep rise in capital costs.

I would also like to know from him whether because of all these factors it is not doubtful whether flats from Bokaro Plant will roll out in 1974. I want to know whether there will be any difficulty in that.

Again, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that though the detailed project reports submitted by the Dastur and Company were hailed by Soviet experts, no progress was made and now Bokaro is to be built on a turn-key basis by Soviet Russia. The agreement practically specifies that India will take over whatever U.S.S.R. offers.

Dr. Dastur visited China in 1959. This is one country in which the steel plants have worked very effectively and provided infra-structure. On return, he had prepared a feasibility report for Bokaro and made certain suggestions. But the tragedy is that the bureaucrats came in the way of effective implementation of some of the important aspects of the report. Firstly, they took lot of time. After unending bureaucratic delays, the report was discussed with the Hindustan Steel Ltd. and only after 1½ years, the H.S.L. could be persuaded to entrust the detailed project report to Dastur & Co.

The proposal to bring Bokaro under the control of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. also had created certain controversies. I am glad that, initially, the Government took a firm decision that they would not like the entire plant to be handed over to the Hindustan Steel Ltd. and one of the main argument put forward was that there must be healthy competition between the public sector steel plants because that alone can be an incentive to see that operational efficiency improves. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether that position stands and they will not alter their stand.

There are two more aspects on which I would like to seek a clarification. If

[Shri Madhu Dandavate]

Bokaro goes on mounting losses at the rate at which the losses are being incurred, what will be the general effect. The steel prices and high cost will be reflected in the machinery and engineering goods manufactures. In that case, there will be two possibilities, that is, either the engineering goods and machinery exports will have to be subsidised or the devaluation of the currency will have to take place. In either of the two processes, there will be a great danger to our national economy and the infra-structure of our country will also suffer.

As regards the agreement that has been arrived at, I would like to point out to you one discrepancy and I would like to know whether that discrepancy will be removed in the interest of the operational efficiency. The Bokaro agreement reveals that credit extended in rubles whole value, as also that of the rupee, is defined in terms of gold content. The payment for the Detailed Project Report is to be in accordance with the Indo-Soviet trade agreement in force while the payments for the working drawings and equipment imported are to be in accordance with the credit agreement for Bokaro.

I would like to know why this differential treatment in regard to payment as between the D.P.R. on one hand and working drawings and equipment on the other.

I would like to ask: Would not a purely indigenous effort have been less costly and also less time-consuming? That is the thing we must investigate.

Is there discontent among those *kisans* whose lands have been acquired? They have not been given adequate compensation. We know that, as a result of that, a lot of tensions are created there. As far as workers are concerned, probably, there are no tensions. But I want to know from the hon. Minister whether some regional tensions do exist as far as higher strata of officials are concerned, whether they are creating a certain embarrassment and, as a result of that, whether the operational efficiency is suffering.

Are there any difficulties in the adequate and timely supply of indigenous raw materials like iron ore, coal and lime-stone.

In the end, I would like to know specifically, though friendly relations with Soviet Russia are built up, shall we give independent direction, shall we maintain our initiative and shall we refuse to become the satellite of any super-power, including that of Soviet Russia, in economic matters?

I would like the hon. Minister to give replies as a Minister in-charge of this Ministry which has to work, in these matters, in an independent atmosphere. We must be the boss of our own economic affairs. A sovereign country like India must be able to manage its own affairs without interference. While asking this question, I am reminded of an interesting anectode. One person was asked, 'Are you the boss of your own house?', and he said, 'I am the complete boss of my own house and am announcing this after taking permission from my wife'. I hope, you are not the boss of your economic affairs in that particular sense; I hope you are a true boss of your economic affairs with independent judgment and independent direction. In spite of whatever agreements we have arrived at with Soviet Russia, I hope, our independent character, independent judgment, for enhancing the operational efficiency will be maintained.

I hope the Minister will give specific answers to my questions.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: The hon. Member has raised a number of points which have nothing to do with the strike; although they were regarding the construction of the project as well as the production that is now going on, they have nothing to do with the strike. I can give an assurance that, although production has suffered very recently because of the strike —as I have mentioned, production has suffered a loss to the extent of Rs. 10.90 lakhs daily,—this is a temporary feature. Even then we are trying to maintain the production figure which was in the month of October, about 60,342 tonnes on an

average, which is 1,947 tonnes per day. I do not think there should be any apprehension on the part of the hon. Member that this project will suffer.

Regarding the construction of this project, we are trying our best to keep to the time schedule.

Regarding bonus, etc., which he has mentioned, as I have already said, the strike has been called off; certain agreements have been reached; the agreement has been reached on ten points; I cannot give the details of all these; however, a ten-point agreement has been reached with the workers and the workers have withdrawn the strike.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Before putting my questions on the strike, I would like to deal with some of the observations made by Prof. Madhu Dandavate, for whom I have a great respect, regarding the functioning of Bokaro Steel Plant. This is exactly how certain forces started a campaign against the Bhilai Steel Plant before it came into existence. I know that Bokaro will prosper despite all criticism against it, against the Government of India for being interested in having a Soviet plant. We have seen that, out of the three plants, Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur, the plant which is the most successful and where our technicians have learnt something is Bhilai, and I must congratulate the Soviet Union for giving us exactly what we wanted, and Bokaro is bound to prosper despite all criticism.

I am happy, the strike has been withdrawn. I must congratulate the hon. Minister, Shri T. A. Pai, and last but not least my hon. friend, Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha, the Minister for Labour in Bihar, for this. She took pains, she went twice there to settle the matter and the matter has been settled. But there are certain demands which have not been mentioned here. One of them was that the workers and their unions wanted foodgrains at reasonable prices and that it should be made available to them. In the Bokaro township, there was a time when the Managing Director had to come all the way to Delhi to request the Food Ministry to supply some foodgrains for Bokaro, specially. We should try our utmost and see that at least the workers who are busy in productive activity should not go and stand in the queue for foodgrains, especially in such a vital project.

The second thing is about the bonus. The Government should take a decision now that if they can possibly relax the rules or bring in some amendments that without completion of the sixth year nobody is entitled to bonus in the public sector. I would request that this matter be taken up with the Labour Minister or the Cabinet and some concessions are given also to those workers who have put in six years but are engaged in vital production.

With regard to the question of transport facilities, transport facilities are provided in all public undertakings. For example, in Bangalore, HAL, BEL, BEML, etc. provide transport to their workers. I think these are the necessities of life and these should be provided.

Lastly, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly let me know as to in future what is going to be the machinery for conciliation, whether any machinery has been formed whether there are recognised unions or registered unions or even unregistered unions. Some unions may be recognised unions but may not be able to deliver the goods. We want some sort of a machinery like the JCM—Joint Consultative Machinery, where people are duly elected by the workers and this body should negotiate in future to avoid such recurring troubles. I would like to know whether the Minister is thinking over this problem and whether he would in consultation with the Labour Minister of Bihar evolve some machinery by which further confrontation with the Labour of such a vital sector is avoided. As far as the AITUC—the All India Trade Union Congress is concerned, I would assure all cooperation in getting that sort of a machinery which may solve the problems in future.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: The hon. Member has raised the question regarding bonus. Of course, the question of bonus will be taken up with the Labour Minister and I cannot just now say what can be done in this regard.

Regarding the food problem, the demand was not regarding food. The demand was for mid-day meals for employees' school-going children. Now, all these things have been taken up.

About transport facilities, this also has been taken up and this is one of the agreements which have been reached in the last sitting within that ten-point agreement.

Regarding the other points he has said, I have taken note of them and certainly, we will look into all those things.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I wanted to know whether they are thinking of setting up some machinery like the Joint Consultative Machinery.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has taken note of that.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक (रोहतक) अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज कल देश में स्ट्राइक्स वगैरह का बड़ा दौर चल रहा है। इस से बड़ा नैशनल लास होता है और नैशनल प्रापर्टी को भी बड़ा नुकसान होता है।

यह देखा गया है कि पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज में मैनेजमेंट अपने लेबर की डिमांडज के बारे में फैसला करने में बहुत देर लगाता है और लेबर के प्रति उसकी नान-सेन्सिटिवनेस की पालिसी सारे काम को बिगाड़ देती है। जब बोकारो स्टील प्लांट में लेबर की तरफ से डिमांड्ज पेश की गई, तो उनको रद्दी की टोकरी में फैंक दिया गया। उसके बाद जब लेबर ने स्ट्राइक्स नोटिस दिया, तो मैनेजमेंट या बिहार गवर्नमेंट के लेबर डिपार्टमेंट ने उस पर क्या एक्शन लिया, यह पता नहीं है। प्राईवेट सैक्टर का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, लेबर डिपार्टमेंट वाले मैनेजमेंट के साथ मिले रहते हैं, उसमें बहुत करप्शन होता है, और लेबर की डिमांड्ज को मीट करने के कोशिश नहीं की जाती है।

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बताया है कि बोकारो स्टील प्लांट की स्ट्राइक के बारे में बिहार के लेबर डिपार्टमेंट की हैल्प सोक की गई। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्ज ने, जिसमें फिनांस मिनिस्ट्री के जायंट सेक्रेटरी, स्टील मिनिस्ट्री के प्रतिनिधि और बिहार के चीफ सेक्रेटरी हैं, लेबर की डिमांड्ज को मीट करने के लिये अपनी तरफ से क्या कोशिश की। उन्होंने उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया।

इस हाउस की पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज कमेटी ने बोकारो स्टील प्लांट के बारे में कई बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया है। उसने मैनेजमेंट को भी क्रिटिसाइज किया है और कहा है कि बोर्ड में नान-आफिशल मेम्बर एफिशेंट नहीं हैं और उनका एपायटमेंट या नामीनेशन ठीक नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या गवर्नमेंट ने पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग्ज कमेटी की उस रिपोर्ट पर कोई ध्यान दिया है या नहीं; अगर दिया है, तो क्या उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हुआ या है नहीं।

इस स्ट्राइक की वजह से बड़ा जबर्दस्त लास हुआ है, जो करोड़ों रुपयों तक पहुंच जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से गुजारिश करूंगा कि वह वर्क-आउट करके बतायें कि कुल कितना लास हुआ है। बोर्ड आफ मैनेजमेंट ने बताया कि लेबर की डिमांड्ज को मीट करने के लिये उसके पास सफिशेंट रीसोर्सिज नहीं थे, पैसा नहीं था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि लेबर की स्ट्राइक की वजह से जो लास हुआ है, उसमें और लेबर की डिमांड्ज को मीट करने के लिये जितनी रकम की जरूरत थी, उसमें क्या कमपेरिजन है।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि दस बारह दिन के बाद जब यह स्ट्राइक काल आफ हुई, उस वक्त क्या हालात थे और क्या वे

हालात उससे पहले वहां पर एक्सिस्ट नहीं करते थे । गवर्नमेंट या मैनेजमेंट की पालिसी यह रहती है कि जब कोई स्ट्राइक नोटिस दिया जाता है, तो स्ट्राइक को इल्लीगल करार दे दिया जाता है, जैसा कि इस मामले में किया गया है, और स्ट्राइक को रिप्रेशन से दबाने की कोशिश की जाती है। और जब यह देखा जाता है कि रिप्रेशन से लेबर नहीं दबता है तो फिर नेगोशिएशन्ज शुरू की जाती है । इस गलत पालिसी की वजह से बहुत जबर्दस्त नुकसान होता है ।

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मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि यह ट्रबल कब आरिजिनेट हुई, कब चार्टर आफ डिमांड्ज पेश किया गया और उसके बारे में बोर्ड आफ मैनेजमैंट या बिहार गवर्नमेंट का लेबर डिपार्टमेंट क्या करता रहा और क्या इसके बारे में लेबर के प्रतिनिधिओं के साथ कोई गुफ्तोशनीद चली या नहीं ।

एक मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस के अंदर कोई पालिटिक्स तो प्ले नहीं हो रही थी ? कोई पोलिटिकल पार्टी क्या इसके पीछे थी या किन्हीं पालिटिकल आदमियों का इसके पीछे काई हाथ था या नहीं था यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ।

एक चीज मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि काम्प्लेसेंसी आन दि पार्ट आफ बोर्ड आफ मैनेजमेंट तो इसके पीछे नहीं था ? क्या इस की तहकीकात कराने के लिये आप तैयार हैं या नहीं? स्ट्राइक की बजह से करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होता है तो क्या बोर्ड आफ मैनेजमेंट जो था वह उनकी डिमांड्ज को मीट करने के लिये या उन पर विचार करने के लिये तैयार था या नहीं था या कोई काम्प्लेसेंसी उनके पार्ट पर थी ।

इन सारी चीजों के मुताल्लिक मंत्री महोदय जवाब देने का कष्ट करें ।

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: In the Bokaro steel plant, there is only one recognised union, namely the Bokaro Steel Workers Union. But apart from this, there are a dozen other registered unions and about two dozen unregistered unions as well as associations. The first charter of demands came on the 5th October, 1973 from the Bokaro Steel Operators Sanghatan. Their charter of demands contained 27 demands, but ultimately the number came down to nine demands.

The hon. Member had said that perhaps these demands had not been looked into by the management. But that is not true. All the demands were looked into by the management. But unfortunately, when the charter was submitted by the Bokaro Steel Operators Sanghatan, part of the workers agreed to the settlement made by the BSL but part of them had not reconciled themselves to that agreement and they had given a strike notice.

However, when the strike notice was given, the Labour Deprtment of the Bihar Government had to conciliate between the workers and the management to settle all these disputes or grievances by negotiations. The Labour Minister herself with all the senior officers of the Labour Department of the Bihar State were at Bokaro on the 6th and 7th November, and tried to settle the whole dispute, and they urged the BSL management to agree to abide by the advice of the Labour Minister. And the BSL had also agreed to this suggestion. But BSL has expressed the hope that the State labour machinery will keep in view the existing agreement reached by the wage negotiation committee of the steel industry and the fringe benefits admissible to the HSL employees. This was necessary because it would have otherwise repercussions on other steel plants.

As a result of this intervention of the Labour Minister of Bihar, the Bokaro Steel Operators Sanghatan has agreed, but the others have not agreed and have resorted to strike. However, as I have already said, all these points were discussed, and we have reached a ten-point agreement, and the strike has been withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal. The hon. Member is absent. Then, Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan. He is also absent. So, we pass on to the next item.

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**12.35 hrs.**

## *RE.* MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have tabled an adjournment motion about the firing in Dhanbad in which five coal-miners have been killed. I have given this adjournment motion because there has been firing by the Central Industrial Security Force which is under the Home Ministry; five lives have been lost already and three more are going to be lost because they have been seriously injured. I would request you to admit the adjournment motion or at least allow a call-attention on Monday.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जम्मू काश्मीर की स्थिति के बारे में काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है। आपने समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ा होगा कि श्रीनगर में पाकिस्तान परस्त तत्व सक्रिय हो गए और उन्होंने जवाहरलाल नेहरू के नाम से एक कालेज नहीं बनने दिया। अब वे दूकानें लूट रहें हैं। लड़कियों की बेइज्जती कर रहें हैं। राज्य सरकार विफल रही है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि श्रीनगर में जो घटनाएं हो रही हैं उसकी प्रतिक्रिया जम्मू में हो रही है, नौजवान बिगड़ रहे हैं। कल की खबर है कि उन्होंने जम्मू पठानकोट नैशनल हाइवे को रोकने की कोशिश की। ये मुट्ठी भर लोग जो पाकिस्तान के पक्षपाती हैं। अधिकांश काश्मीर की जनता भारत के साथ रहने का फैसला कर चुकी है लेकिन राज्य सरकार कमजोरी दिखा रही है और पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री खुलेआम जम्मू काश्मीर की जनता को बगावत के लिये उभाड़ रहे हैं। हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने कल कहा कि हमें उनके रिमार्क्स को इगनोर कर देना चाहिये। मेरा कहना है कि मामला और बिगड़े और जम्मू में यह गम्भीर रूप धारण करे इसके पहले ही इस स्थिति पर काबू पाना चाहिये और केन्द्र राज्य को कहे कि वह कठोरता के साथ उन तत्वों से निपटे जिनकी सहानुभूति पाकिस्तान के साथ है और जो मट्ठी भर हैं लेकिन गड़बड़ मचाकर लोगों को डराना और धमकाना चाहते हैं।

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): What about the adjournment motion on the firing on coal miners near Dhanbad?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): I had given a notice under rule 377.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय**: 377 भी आप बीच में कहां से ला रह हैं?

**श्री के० एस० चावड़ा**: बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट सवाल है . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय**: आप बैठें। मैंने एक कालिंग एटेंशन को ले लिया है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Then it is all right. I do not press my adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a call attention motion given notice of relating to firing by Jawans of the Central Industrial Security Force as a result of which five workers have been killed. I have already allowed it.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी**: अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोल माइंज पर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन हम ने भी दिया है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय**: आपका भी आ जायगा। मैंने देख लिया है। मैं आपकी मदद ही कर रहा हूं। कालिंग एटेंशन ही ठीक है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी**: जम्मू काश्मीर के बारे में बताइये।

MR. SPEAKER: I am told it is a State matter and we cannot admit it. But we do express our anxiety over it.

आपने जो कहा वह काफी मजबूत कहा।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : पाकिस्तानी तत्वों की गतिविधियों राज्य का विषय कैसे हो सकती हैं। यह सारे देश की सुरक्षा का मामला है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आपने काफी कह लिया है और कोई कमी नहीं छोड़ी कहने में।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : मेरे कहने का क्या होता है। हम तो कमी छोड़ने वाले नहीं हैं। कमी तो उधर होती है और इसीलिये वहां गड़बड़ हो रही है। आप मिनिस्टर को कहिये कि वह सदन को इसके बारे में सूचित करें।

MR. SPEAKER: I will send it to him. But I do not think he will be able to do anything; all that he can do is only to get the information from the State Government.

**श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी** : होम मिनिस्टर साहब शायद इसीलिये आए नहीं———

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : वह मैंने कहा मैं उन्हें भेज दूंगा।

As I said, the call attention motion will come on Monday.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

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**12.42 hrs.**

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### REPORT ON PROGRESS OF WORK OF ACTION COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ENTERPRISES, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GOVERNMENT SAVINGS CERTIFICATES ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Summary of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on progress of work of the Action Committee on Public Enterprises. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5714/73].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959:—

(i) The National Savings Certificates (Fifth Issue) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 421(E), in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1973.

(ii) The Post Office Savings Certificate (Second Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 422(E), in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1973.

(iii) The National Savings Certificates Fourth Issue (Second Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 423(E), in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1973. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5715/73].

(3) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 508(E), in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1973, under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5716/73].

(4) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 509(E), in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1973, under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Act, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5717/73].

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 399(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

(ii) G.S.R. 945, published in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 431(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 442(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 1021, published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1973 together with an explatory memorandum.

(vi) G.S.R. 462(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G.S.R. 469(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5718/73].

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 416(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1973.

(ii) The Central Excise (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1019, in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1973. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5719/73].

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 407(E), 408(E) and 409(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 926, published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1973 together with explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 927 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 946 published in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 985 and 986 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G.S.R. 987 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G.S.R. 988 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(viii) G.S.R. 989 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ix) G.S.R. 1020 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(x) G.S.R. 456(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xi) G.S.R. 457(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xii) G.S.R. 470(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xiii) G.S.R. 474(E), published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1973 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5720/73].

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 72 of the Andhra Pradesh Excise Act, 1968 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 18th January, 1973, issued by the President in relation to the State of Andhra Pradesh:—

(i) Memo No. 770-T1/72-9, Revenue (T), published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 7th August, 1973, making certain amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Excise (Tapping of Trees and Toddy Shops Special Conditions of Licences) Rules, 1969.

(ii) Notification No. G.O. Ms. 631, Revenue (E), published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 9th August, 1973, making certain amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Foreign Liquor and Indian Liquor Rules, 1970.

(iii) Memo No. 2957/T1/T3-9, published in Andhra Pradesh Gazette dated the 16th August, 1973 making certain amendments to the Andhra Pradesh Excise (Lease of Right to sell Liquor in Retail) Rules, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5721/73].

REPORT ETC. EXPORT INSPECTION COUNCIL AND AGENCIES, REPORT OF TRADE MARKS REGISTRY, TARIFF COMMISSION'S REPORT ON SERICULTURE INDUSTRY, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MNISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report and the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council and Agencies for the year 1971-72, under sub-rule (3) of Rule 16 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5722/73].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Trade Marks Registry for the year 1972-73, under section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5723/73].

(3) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(a) (i) Report (1973) of the Tariff Commission on the Biennial Review of the Sericulture Industry.

(ii) Government Resolution No. 13(1)/Tar/73, dated the 14th November, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) notifying Government's decisions on the above Report.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (i) above.

(b) Report (1971) of the Tariff Commission (Hindi version) on the Price Structure of Different Varieties of Jute Goods. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5724/73].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(i) The Export of Inorganic Chemicals (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 2789, in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1973.

(ii) The Export of Inorganic Chemicals (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 2965, in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 1973.

(iii) The Export of Sulphuric Acid (Inspection) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 2968, in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 1973.

[Shri A. C. George]

(iv) The Export of Cumin Seeds (Inspection) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 3099, in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1973. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5725/73].

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**12.40 hrs.**

## ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBER
*(Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated 15th November 1973, from the District Magistrate, Nadia:

"Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami, Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested along with others by Ranaghat Police under sec. 151, Criminal Procedure Code, on the 14th November 1973, at 14.50 hours, when she broke the police cordon and proceeded towards the court of the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Ranaghat, in connection with law violation movement. On the same day, that is, the 14th November, 1973, at 18.00 hours, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami, Member, Lok Sabha, and fifteen other women Satyagrahis were discharged from custody by the Magistrate on police report".

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, yesterday, it was learnt that Mr. Bijoy Modak, one of the Members of the House belonging to the CPM Group was arrested on the 12th, according to the press report.

MR. SPEAKER: I will get the information. Let me get the full details. Kindly note it so that I may have the information from the Home Minister.

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**12.41 hrs.**

## STATEMENT *RE.* THEFT OF SILVER COINS FROM NATIONAL MUSEUM, NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): I regret to inform the House that 41 coins disappeared from the National Museum yesterday.

The theft took place from the numismatic gallery on the 2nd floor of the Museum. It was discovered at about 2.40 P.M. The police authorities were immediately informed and they commenced their investigation soon thereafter.

While the most valuable coins are kept in a strong room, and are not normally displayed in the galleries, other coins of historical interest are exhibited in the Numismatic Gallery. The coins on display yesterday were 254 in number and are mainly Indian coins dating from different periods of our history. Also on display yesterday afternoon were 50 Persian coins of the Sassanian period (226 – 651 A.D.). The 41 coins found missing belong to the latter category. These coins were acquired by the National Museum in 1950 when 1691 coins of the Sassanian period were purchased from the collection of a Bombay collector, the late Shri F. D. J. Paruck, at a total cost of Rs. 12,000.

Government take an extremely serious view of this theft. A security lapse has undoubtedly taken place and I have ordered an enquiry by a senior officer of the Department. I also assure the House that immediate steps will be taken to further strengthen security measures in the Museum in order to prevent such occurrence in the future.

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**12.43 hrs.**

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 19th November, 1973, will consist of:

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1973, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(3) Discussion on the Annual Reports of the University Grants Commission for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture.

(4) Consideration and passing of:—

(i) The Press Council (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

(ii) The Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Bill, 1973.

(5) Further consideration and passing of the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1972, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(6) Consideration and passing of the Maternity (Amendment) Bill, 1973, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

I would like to add that yesterday or the day before, we postponed further consideration of the discussion on the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill. That also will come in next week.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, I would like to draw your attention in this connection, that as early as 16th May, 1973, the 32nd Constitution (Amendment) Bill was introduced by the Government which provided for the disqualification of MPs and MLAs after their change of political affiliations or after their defection. It further provided that the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers should belong to the lower House. Deliberately, in view of the impending elections in Uttar Pradesh and in Orissa, this has been kept pending. I urge that it should be passed in this session of Parliament so that the Congress should not bank upon forming a government through defections.

Secondly, Mr. Ghaffoor, the Chief Minister of Bihar, belongs to the Bihar Legislative Council. So far as Orissa is concerned, there is no upper House. Shrimati Nandini Satpathy is freightened of the elections. So, it is high time that that Bill is passed.....(*Interruptions*) My other point is the Lok Ayukt and Lok Pal Bill which was introduced in the last Lok Sabha and was considered by the Joint Committee which submitted its report on 26th March, 1969 lapsed. It was reintroduced in this Lok Sabha on 11th August, 1971 but is still kept in cold storage. When serious allegations are being made by no less a person than Mr. Bhandare the Governor of Bihar against those ministers, it is high time that that Bill should find its place in the statute book.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): I was present at the meeting; Mr. Bhandare did not pass any remarks against the Ministers.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I should like to know the specific date on which the discussion is to take place on the implications of the judgement of the Orissa High Court regarding the conduct of the Orissa Governor.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उसके संबंध में मैं जानना चाहता हूं—हाल में एक समाचार पत्र की न्यूज में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने नाना प्रकार की चीजें मांगी हैं—अनाज मांगा है, डाल्डा मांगा है, सीमेंट मांगी है, मिट्टी का तेल मांगा है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भाषण नहीं देना चाहिये

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने और उस को खत्म करने के विषय पर मंत्री महोदय सदन में कोई चर्चा करवायेंगे ।

अध्यक्षमहोदय, यह सब चुनाव पर प्रभाव डालने के लिये किया गया है ।

शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स बिल पिछले अधिवेशन से पेंडिंग पड़ा है उसको आप कब तक लेने वाले हैं ।

[श्री हुकमचन्द चन्द कछवाय]

पे-कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के विरुद्ध सारे देश में हड़ताल का वातावरण बन रहा है—क्या सरकार उस पर कोई चर्चा करवाने जा रही है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय,** मैंने 377 के अन्तर्गत आपको एक पत्र लिखा था....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : पत्र तो आप काफी लिखते रहते हैं।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : आपने देखा होगा कि यहां जो सदस्य कार्यवाही में भाग लेते हैं, प्रश्न पूछते हैं और मंत्री महोदय जो उत्तर देते हैं, तो मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर समाचार-पत्र में छपना है, लेकिन सदन में जो पूछा जाता है, वह समाचार पत्रों में नहीं आता है। जिस सदस्य का प्रश्न होता है, उसका नाम बिल्कुल नहीं छपता

**श्री इयामनन्दन मिश्र** (बेगसराय) : अब हम लोग मंत्री का जबाव नहीं सुनेंगे। अगर मंत्री का ही जवाब छपता है तो हम मंत्री के जवाब का बाइ काट करेंगे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : यह मामला बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में कहां से पैदा कर लिया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कागज का जो कोटा काटा गया है; क्या उस पर कोई चर्चा मंत्री महोदय करवाना चाहते हैं?

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, चुनाव कानून में संशोधन के लिये एक संयुक्त प्रवर समिति बनी थी, उसने अपनी सिफारिशें दे दी हैं और एक विधेयक सरकार के विचाराधीन है, लेकिन उसे सदन के सामने लाने में देर की जा रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और उड़ीसा के चुनाव के पहले वह विधेयक सदन के सामने आना चाहिये और इसी सत्र में पारित किया जाना चाहिये जिस से चुनाव कानून संशोधनों पर सदन विचार कर सके।

दूसरी बात—अगले हफ्ते के लिये मंत्री महोदय ने विषयों की जो सूची बतलाई है, उसमें हम लोगों द्वारा दिये गये जो प्रस्ताव हैं, जिनके द्वारा हमने विभिन्न विषयों पर चर्चा उठाने की सूचना दी है, उनमें से किसी का भी इसमें समावेश नहीं है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : तीन-चार पर फैसला हुआ है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : लेकिन अगले हफ्ते नहीं लिये जायगे तो बाद में इकट्ठे हो जायेंगे। इण्डियन काउन्सिल आफ एग्रीकल्चर रिसर्च पर गजेन्द्र गडकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर दूसरे सदन में चर्चा हो चुकी है, लेकिन यहां अभी तक चर्चा नहीं हुई है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि सदन को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति पर विचार करने का मौका मिलना चाहिये। अभी सोवियत रूस से कामरेड ब्रेजनेव आने वाले हैं, पश्चिम एशिया की स्थिति अभी ठीक तरह से सुधरी नहीं है, उसके संबंध में भारत सरकार ने जो नीति अपनाई है उसके बारे में भी हमको विचार प्रकट करने का मौका दिया जाये। इस सदन में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति पर विचार करना बहुत आवश्यक है और उसके लिए समय निकालना जरूरी है।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** (Kanpur): I fully support the sentiments expressed by Shri Kachwai when he demanded a discussion on the Pay Commission's report. We had a discussion on it last session, but after that Government promised certain improvements. The improvements made by Government have not satisfied any section of Government employees. I want to make this submission in all humility and earnestness. We have tabled a motion under rule 193, which is under your discretion. I request you to allow it so that the impending unrest in the country by 30 lakhs of Central Government employees may be averted.

Mr. Vajpayee and myself referred to the question of Sriram Institute in Delhi. We are happy Government is taking some action about the Birla Institute at Pilani. But here in the Sriram Institute about 200 scientists are rotting on the streets. The

fact of the case is that they wanted to present a memorandum to Mr. Charat Ram at a dinner. He was so angry that he threatened to send them out. This concerns not the Minister of Education, but the Minister of Science and Technology, Shri Subramaniam. 90 days have passed. The Minister should make a statement on it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, there should be a debate on the present food situation in Kerala. Punjab is helping us in a great way by sending us rice and wheat. But our total requirements are 80,000 tonnes per month. Unfortunately, it was reduced to 53,000 tonnes of rice and 20,000 tonnes of wheat. Now they have made a further reduction and the total quantity of foodgrains available is only 57,000 tonnes. The ration has been reduced to 3 ounces and prices have gone up by 25 per cent. They are calling our Food Minister and our officials to Delhi every alternate week and these officials are enjoying his coming here every alternate week. This is a very bad situation. We may be at the far south end but we have our self-respect and dignity. Our Ministers officials and MPs are not expected to beg of the Minister and officials here every time. So, this discussion should be included. Otherwise we will be forced to make scenes in Parliament and in the State.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Last session the debate on the Approach to the Fifth Plan came at the fag end and the days allotted for it were reduced. Many of us who wanted to speak could not be accommodated and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs promised that the debate will be resumed this session. Now that the session has started I should have thought that without our asking for a debate, Government will provide time for it. I request that some time may be allotted for this discussion.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja): I join others in making the demand that there should be a discussion on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and the decision of the Government thereon. Since most of the Government employees and their unions have expressed dissatisfaction over the decision taken by the Government, it is better to have a discussion on that.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): I have given a notice under rule 377 for a discussion on the shortage of coal in Gujarat.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it under rule 377.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I want a statement to be made on the acute shortage of coal. I have come from Gujarat only today and I find there is acute shortage of coal. If coal is not immediately supplied, all the textile mills will be closed. The Minister should make a statement, assuring the House that adequate quantity of coal would be supplied to Gujarat without further delay.

MR. SPEAKER: I want the Minister to consider one point. There were certain items which were postponed during the last session, one of which was pointed out by Shri Mavalankar. At the next meeting of the BAC we will try to put before you a list of discussions over which some commitments were made to this House. I hope you will come prepared on them.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Regarding the discussion on the Approach to the Fifth Plan, I have already mentioned in the last meeting of the BAC that the draft of the Fifth Plan will be ready towards the end of this session. In fact, this has been confirmed by the Minister of Planning. In the circumstances, I want the guidance of the House as to whether they would like to have a discussion on the Approach to the Fifth Plan or on the draft when it is ready. I will place their views before the BAC where all the parties are represented.

Then, coming to discussion under rule 193, Shri Vajpayee must have noticed from the bulletin that next week one discussion is going to come on the Report of the Tariff Commission regarding the price structure of man-made fibre. The week

[Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah]

after that there will be a discussion on the ICAR.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about the Food Corporation?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: We will have discussion on them one by one. Regarding the other valuable suggestions made by the various hon. Members, as usual, I shall communicate them to the Ministers concerned.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय।** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया ह...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आप बोल चुके हैं फिर बार बार क्यों उठते हैं आपको म दिया जा चुका है।

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): The Minister said just now that there will be a discussion on the draft Fifth Plan in this session. In that case, the draft Plan should be made available to us at least ten days before the date of the discussion. Will it be possible to get the draft of the Plan so soon?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The draft of the Plan cannot be finalised until it is approved by the National Development Council. It is only then that it can be placed before the House. So, there is no possibility of the draft being ready for being placed before the House during the current session. My submission, therefore, is that the discussion on the Approach to the Fifth Plan, which was taken up last session, should not be given up.

**श्री मधु लिमये** (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप से मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि आज सवेरे हम को यह बताया गया कि चूंकि आज संसद कार्य मंत्री अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही सदन के सामने रखने वाले हैं इसलिये 377 के तहत कोई मामला नहीं लिया जाएगा। लेकिन दोनों का क्या सम्बन्ध है।

रेल मंत्री के खिलाफ हमने एक मेमोरेन्डम प्रधान मंत्री और राष्ट्रपति को दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: This is no right; It is becoming like that.

**श्री मधु लिमये** : आप मेरिट्स पर कह सकते हैं कि किसी नोटिस को नहीं मान रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Regarding the point raised by the hon. Member, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, I wanted to mention that the National Development Council meeting, I think, is scheduled to take place on the 8th or 9th of next month. It is taking into account all these factors. The Minister of Planning told me that he expects to place it on the Table of the House. He has taken all these things into account. That is what he has conveyed to me.

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**14.03 hrs.**

## ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

### Estimate Committee

SHRI K. N. TEWARY (Bettiah): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda died."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda died."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER: We now adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 2 O'Clock.

**13.03 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

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*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## HOMOEOPATHY CENTRAL COUNCIL BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the consideration and passing of the Homoeopathy Central Council Bill.

Mr. A. K. Kisku.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): With your permission, I move:*

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Homoeopathy and the maintenance of a Central Register of Homoeopathy and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Just, by way of introduction, I would like to say that the Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy Central Council Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in December, 1968. The Joint Committee which considered this Bill had recommended the establishment of a separate Council for Homoeopathy. On these recommendations the present legislation for constitution of the Central Council of Homoeopathy has been introduced. The Central Council of Indian Medicine has already been constituted under the Indian Medicine Central Council Act 1970. The Central Government is anxious to constitute the Central Council of Homoeopathy also as early as possible.

The Homoeopathy Central Council Bill, 1971 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 1st December 1971. This Bill provides for the constitution of a Central Council for Homoeopathy and maintenance of a Central Register of Homoeopathy and for matters connected therewith. This Bill was referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses. This Joint Committee has taken great pains in reviewing all matters relating to Homoeopathy and evaluating its present position in the country. The Committee visited many of the premier Homoeopathic Medical Colleges at Calcutta, Bombay and Trivandrum. They interviewed 102 witnesses and recorded their evidence. It has also examined 100 memoranda and replies to Questionnaires received from 248 individuals, professional associations and institutions. The Report of this Committee was placed on the floor of both the Houses on 26th March, 1973. The Report recommends that the Bill as amended by the Committee be passed.

I am very grateful to this Joint Committee for the valuable work they have done and the material they have collected in respect of Homoeopathy and placed before us. I am particularly thankful to the Chairman and Members of both the Houses in the Joint Committee for the tremendous work undertaken and the speed with which they had completed the task.

The principal changes effected by the Committee in the Bill and the reasons therefor are set out in the Report.

These changes have been made taking into consideration the memoranda submitted, the replies received for the questionnaires and the evidence tendered before the Committee. These changes have gone a long way in improving the content of the Bill and have made it comprehensive, suited to the existing conditions and acceptable to the profession at large. They seem to have left out no significant point and made our work easy. The amendment moved by me and passed by Rajya Sabha relates only to insertion of the recognised qualifications of the Karnataka State. This information was furnished late by the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri A. K. Kisku]

State Government and hence could not be incorporated earlier. Otherwise there is no other change made in the Bill reported by the Joint Committee which consisted of Members from this House also.

In addition to this legislation which is expected to bring in uniformity in the Homoeopathic education in this country and raise the standards of Homoeopathic education, Government of India have taken several steps to develop this very useful scientific system. To mention a few, I may inform that the private Homoeopathic institutions are now given financial assistance according to an approved pattern to bring them to recommended standards as regards building, equipments, staff, etc. During the Fifth Plan there is a proposal to establish a National Institute of Homoeopathy which will function on the lines similar to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. There is also a proposal to extend the present scheme of financial assistance to the private institutions to the State Government colleges also as recommended by the Public Accounts Committee and the scheme is being processed in my Ministry now. The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy constitutd in 1969 is looking after Research schemes in Homoeopathy. Under this Council a Central Research Institute has been established and is functioning at Calcutta, which many Members of the Joint Committee had visited and appreciated its work. A regional Research Institute is also functioning at Delhi. Another similar unit may be established very soon. A pilot scheme to utilise the homoeopaths in the Rural Health Scheme is being finalised.

The Government of India have constituted a Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee for preparing standards for Homoeopathic medicines. This Committee has compiled the First Volume consisting of 180 most commonly used drugs and the publication is awaited from the press. This Pharmacopoeia will be recognised under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and manufacturers will be obliged to comply with the standards set out in it in respect of products manufactured by them. Even though there is not much adulteration in Homoeopathic medicines, probably, these being cheap and there is no black market or scarcity the quality is bound to improve after publication of this Pharmacopoeia and more confidence can be created in the minds of the buyer. This Committee is already busy with the work relating to the Second volume for which standards for 70 drugs have so far been completed. There is also a proposal to establish Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeial Laboratory during the Fifth Plan period, which will improve and add additional standards to raise the quality further and also act as a testing laboratory.

By the persuation of the Central Council of Health and the follow up action by the Adviser in Homoeopathy supplemented by the visits of the Joint Committee to some State Capitals, the State Governments are also taking greater interest in its development.

Many States have appointed separate officers to look after the work of Homoeopathy and Kerala is the first State to have a separate directorate for this system. Because of this impetus, some State Governments are going to start State Homoeopathic Colleges with degree course.

Hence I commend that the Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee and as amended and approved by the Rajya Sabha, be accepted by this House also.

With these words, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Homoeopathy and the maintenance of a Central Register of Homoeopathy and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मरेना) : मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बिल रखा है, यह एक परम्परा चर पड़ी है कि उप मंत्री या राज्य मंत्री यह

बिल पेश करते हैं और वही जवाब भी दिया करते हैं मंत्री महोदय स्वयं उपस्थित नहीं होते हैं। तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय को बुलवाया जाय, वह स्वयं उपस्थित रहें। हमेशा राज्य मंत्री या उप मंत्री बिल पेश करें यह ठीक नहीं है।

**श्री एस. एम. बनर्जी** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। यह बहुत दिन से हम लोग सोच रहे हैं कि आखिर हमारे ऐसे देश में जहां 80 प्रतिशत आदमी ऐसे हों जो एलोपथिक मेडिसन खरीद न सके पैसे की कमी की वजह से तो उनका इलाज कैसे हो? क्योंकि आप ज्यादातर जानते हैं देहातों में या छोटे-छोटे शहरों में ज्यादातर व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं कम से कम 80 या 90 प्रतिशत जिनकी आमदनी बहुत कम है और उनका इलाज किसी हालत में भी होता नहीं वह या तो किसी आयुर्वेदिक वैद्य के पास जाते हैं या कुछ हकीमी इलाज कराते हैं, या होम्योपैथिक डाक्टर कोई मिल गया तो उससे इलाज कराते हैं और नहीं तो उदका इलाज देहातों में अक्सर टोटके चला करते हैं उनसे होता है। यानी हिन्दुस्तान में 75 प्रतिशत लोग ऐसे हैं जो भगवान की करूणा के ऊपर निर्भर करते हैं कि अच्छे हो जायं हो जायं और नहीं तो नहीं। मैं एक मिसाल आपको देता हूं। देहातों में अगर आप देखें तो काफी मृत्यु वहां पर टिटनिस से हुआ करती हैं क्योंकि उनके पैरों में चोट लग जाय या और किसी तरह से यह हो जाय वहां उसके लिये कोई इंजेक्शन तो होता नहीं। न कोई होम्योपैथि है न और कोई इलाज है। नतीजा यह होता है कि वह टिटनिस की बीमारी से मरते रहते हैं।

तो आखिर, इसका हो क्या? जब दूसरे सदन में यह रिपोर्ट आई और इसके ऊपर बहस शरू हुई तो इसमें बहुत से सदस्यों ने जिसमें मैं गोरे साहब का नाम लेना चाहता हूं बहुत संजीदगी से समझाने की कोशिश की कि आखिर देश में आज होम्योपैथी की जरूरत क्यों है? आपको सुनकर ताजुब होगा कि सी, जी एच, एस, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट हैल्थ स्कीम जो है उस में काफी जगहों से होम्योपैथिक डिस्पेंसरीज की मांग आई और हिन्दुस्तान में कानपुर भी एक शहर है, वहां पर एक राय से तमाम सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाइज ने पास किया कि वहां एक होम्योपैथिक डिस्पेंसरी भी होनी चाहिये। लेकिन ऐसे वक्त में जब कि मंत्री महोदय सोच रहे थे कि उसका एक्सटेंशन हो बजट कम कर दिया गया और बजट कम करने का नुकसान क्या हुआ कि होम्योपैथिक डिस्पेंसरी नहीं बन सकी। डाक्टर को अप्वाइंट किया गया। कुछ होम्योपैथिक दवाइयां भी मंगा ली गई लेकिन डिस्पेंसरी नहीं खुल सकी क्योंकि बजट में कमी आ गई। बजट में कमी अगर हो तो बड़े बड़े अस्पताल खुल सकते हैं, लेकिन छोटी सी होम्योपैथिक की डिस्पेंसरी नहीं खुल सकती। आखिर उसमें कितना पैसा खर्च होने वाला था। आपके मूल में क्या हो रहा है मालूम नहीं लेकिन बंगाल में हर एक मां होम्योपैथिक डाक्टर है। उसके पास एक महेश भट्टाचार्य का बक्सा रहता है, एक किताब रहती है और आम तरीके से कभी किसी के पेट में दर्द हो, आंख आ जाय या और कोई बीमारी हो तो वह डाक्टर के पास नही जाते हैं। आप यह जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में तो तीन चार दिन घर का ही इलाज चला करता है। उसके बाद अगर बुखार किसी हालत में नीचे न आए या और कोई फर्दर काम्प्लीकेशन हो तो उस वक्त तो वह डाक्टर के पास जाते हैं। लेकिन आम तौर से कोई अस्पताल में जाने के लिये राजी नहीं है।

मैं आप को एक मामूली सी बात बतलाता हूं—दमा या एस्थमा एक मर्ज है जो एलर्जी से भी होता है और हैरिडिटरी भी होता है। मैं खुद भी एस्थमा का पेशेन्ट हूं, जिन्दगी भर तमाम इलाज कर चुका हूं लेकिन दमे की बीमारी नहीं गई। उसी का जीता-जागता नमूना हमारे भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद थे। उन को दमे की बीमारी बहुत ज्यादा थी, बोलने में भी उन को कष्ट होता था। लेकिन मालूम यह हुआ कि उन्होंने मशहूर

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

डाक्टर श्री एस० के० दास से दवाई लो, जो होम्योपैथी के डाक्टर थे, अब जीवित नहीं है और उस दवा से उन को बहुत फायदा हुआ। वह विलिंगडन हास्पिटल से दवा नहीं लेते थे, मैडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट तो उस वक्त था ही नहीं। वह या तो बनारस के किसी वैद्य से दवा लेते थे या डा० एम० के० दास उन को होम्योपैथी की दवा देते थे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why this Bill has been brought.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That is why I am mentioning this. Kindly allow me to speak on one subject which I know.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hse knows too many subjects.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am coming to the Council presently.

मैं आप से यही निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस वक्त होम्योपैथी की तरक्की देश में होनी चाहिये। आप हकीमों की दवाई की बात करते हैं—एक हमदर्द दवाखाना है, आप ने कभी उस की दवाई ली है या नहीं ली है, मुझे मालूम नहीं है। इस हमदर्द दवाखाने ने एक अपना इंस्टीच्यूट बनाया है, वहां पर रिसर्च के तमाम साधन मुहिया किये हैं, जैसे कि मैडिकल इंस्टीयूट में हैं। अगर वे साधन उन को उपलब्ध हुए हैं तो क्या ऐसे साधन होम्योपैथी डाक्टर्स को उपलब्ध नहीं कराये जा सकते। लेकिन जहां पर होम्योपैथी की बात आती है तो लोग मजाक के तौर पर कहते हैं कि यह क्या है, यह तो 8 आने की दवा है। यानी हिन्दुस्तान में एलोपथ्स ने एक ऐसी चीज फैला दी है कि जब तक कोई 64 रुपये फीस न दे, 100 रुपये की दवाई न खरीदे, इलाज नहीं हो सकता—इसी चीज को दूर करना है और आप को इस में मदद करनी है।

मैं किस्कु साहब को बधाई देता हूं—वह बहुत अच्छा बिल लाये हैं, और ऐसे मौके पर लाये हैं जिस वक्त होम्योपैथी की देश में जरूरत है। आज देश में बीमारियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं। आप ने देखा—क्या वजह है हमारे लड़के इन्जीनियर नहीं बनना चाहते हैं, डाक्टर बनना चाहते हैं। इस लिये कि इंजीनियरों को नौकरी नहीं मिलती, साइन्टिस्ट्स को नौकरी नहीं मिलती और वे समझते हैं कि डाक्टर बनना ही ठीक है, चाहे ऐलोपथ बने, होम्योपथ बने या हकीम बने। यह गवर्नमेंट सलामत रहे तो बीमारियों की कमी नहीं रहेगी तो इस तरह से रोजी तो चलती ही रहेगी। सिर्फ इसी वजह से वे डाक्टर बनना चाहते हैं—आप मेरी बात पर विश्वास कीजिये, और मैंने देखा है कि इस वक्त होम्योपैथ काफी तादाद में देश भर में फल रहे हैं। डाक्टर हैनिमन की बात तो आप ने भी सुनी होगी और हम ने भी सुनी है। जब डा० हैनिमन ने होम्योपथी का इलाज शुरू किया तो बहुत से लोग हंसे थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि इन ग्लोब्यूल्ज से, शुगर-आफमिल्क से क्या फायदा होगा, कौन अच्छा होगा.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why this Bill has been brought. Everybody recognises the importance of homoeopathy.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let us also recognise it. Unfortunately, everybody in the country recognises it minus this Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why this Bill has been brought.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That is why I am speaking.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why go into all the reasons, when it has been generally accepted?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This is only general discussion. When I speak on the clauses, I shall not speak so much. We have enough time at our disposal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But there are other speakers also. What has he got to say on the Central Council that is being proposed?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I can assure you, Sir, that those Members who are present here only are going to speak; otherwise nobody else is going to speak.

मेरा सिर्फ यही कहना है कि यह जो कौन्सिल आप ने बनाई है, बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, लेकिन होम्योपैथी का एक्सटेन्शन होना चाहिये, चाहे सी०जी०एच०एस० हो, ई०एस०आई० हो, उन में भी इस को लेना चाहिये जिस से इस की तरक्की हो । अगर हम इस का एक्सटेन्शन नहीं करेंगे तो क्या होगा ? हिन्दुस्तान की 75 फीसदी आबादी जो भगवान पर निर्भर करती है और उसी के सहारे अपने बच्चों का पालन करती है—कम से कम उस का तो फायदा हो । लेकिन आप ने क्या किया है—आप कहते हैं होम्योपैथी की डिस्पैंसरी दिल्ली में तो बन सकती है, लेकिन कानपुर में, जयपुर में नहीं बन सकती । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया ?

एक सब से जरूरी काम यह है कि होम्योपैथी के बड़े बड़े क्वालिफाइड डाक्टर्स होने चाहिये । आज क्या होता है—कोई आदमी किसी एम०पी० या एम०एल०ए० के पास जाता है और अगर वह सर्टिफाई कर दे कि वह आदमी पांच सालों से प्रैक्टिस कर रहा है तो उसको डाक्टर मान लिया जाता है । इस का मतलब है कि कोई एम०पी० अगर न चुना जाय तो वह किसी से सर्टिफिकेट ले कर होम्योपथ बन जाय . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If this Bill is passed, that would no longer be possible.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: True.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why not speak on the Bill?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is in my hands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is in your hands, but you are not speaking on it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे चलने दे, नहीं तो घबरा जाऊंगा । मैं कह रहा था—दूसरे सदन में जब इस पर चर्चा हुई तो एक सदस्य ने कहा—यह प्रोसीडिंग्ज में है—एक डाक्टर ने कहा कि मुझे पेशेंट देखने की जरूरत नहीं है । अगर रिश्तेदार को देख लू तो इलाज कर सकता हूं । उन्होंने पूछा कि रिश्तेदार को देख कर कैसे इलाज करोगे । तो उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि खून तो एक ही है—मेरे कहने का मतलब है कि इस तरह से भी लोगों ने इलाज किया है ।

आज कैन्सर की बीमारी का देश में सन्तोषजनक इलाज नहीं हो पा रहा है । कन्सर की बीमारी से बहुत लोग मर रहे हैं । जिस को कैन्सर हो गया—उस के लिये तो राम-नाम-सत्य-है समझ लिया जाता है । लेकिन क्या पुराने जमाने में यह बीमारी नहीं होती होगी, उस जमाने में भी होती-थी और इस का इलाज होता था । तथा महाभारत और रामायण के युग में और उसके बाद कभी किसी को कैन्सर नहीं हुआ, जरूर हुआ होगा और उस जमान में जड़ी-बूटियों से इस को अच्छा करते थे । मैं चाहता हूं—चाहे कैन्सर हो या ऐसी ही कोई दूसरी बीमारी हो . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would really request you to speak on the Bill. You have taken more than ten minutes. But you are going into the history of cancer and homoeopathy, what is important, dispensaries here and there and so on. Why not speak on the Bill?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I explain my difficulty?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Understand my difficulty. There are others who want to speak.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let me then speak on the second reading.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let me conclude at least.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ मैं चाहता हूं कि होम्योपैथी की खास तरीके से तरक्की की जाय। इस के लिये एक ही सुझाव है कि इस का एक्सटेन्शन किया जाय, चाहे हमारी हैल्थ स्कीम हो, ई०एस०आई० हो, कोई भी स्कीम हो, उस के साथ इस को जोड़ना चाहिये।

तीसरी चीज—कुछ दवाइयां इम्पोर्ट की जाती हैं। होम्योपैथी की दवाइयां भी पहले इम्पोर्ट होती थी, अमरीका से भी आती थी, एक "ओरिंगर" कम्पनी थी, उस से इम्पोर्ट करते थे, लेकिन आज इम्पोर्टेड दवाइयां हम को नहीं मिल रहीं हैं। ऐलोपैथी की दवाई इम्पोर्ट करनी हो, तो फौरन परमीशन मिल जाती है, लेकिन होम्योपैथी की दवाई के लिये परमीशन नहीं मिलती है—यह डिस्क्रीमिनेशन क्यों ? जब यह कान्सिल बन चुकी है और फंक्शन कर रही है तो इस के बारे में भी ध्यान दिया जाय।

मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय से एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूं—होम्योपैथी और ऐलोपैथी के बीच कोई डिस्क्रीमिनेशन नहीं होना चाहिये। होम्योपैथी, आयुर्वेद, यूनानी इन सब को उसी तरह से प्रोत्साहित किया जाय जिस तरह से ऐलोपैथी को किया जाता है। देश के 150 साल गुलाम रहने के बाद भी ऐलोपैथी हमारे ऊपर लाद दी गई है। जिस का नतीजा क्या हो रहा है–अगर छोटे बच्चों को ऐलोपैथी की दवा दी जाय, टैरामाइसीन, स्ट्रैप्टोमाइसीन दी जाय तो उस का आफटर-इफैक्ट बहुत खराब होता है, कितना खराब होता है, शायद आप नहीं जानते होंगे, लेकिन मैं जानता हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, होम्योपैथी की दवाई आप ने खाई है या नहीं, मुझे मालूम नहीं, लेकिन यदि आप ने खाई होती तो आप को मालूम हो जाता कि उस का आफटर-इफैक्ट बिलकुल नहीं होता...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know whether you listened to the Minister. He said they have a proposal for a Central Institute of Homoeopathy on the lines of the Indian Institute of Medical Sciences. They realise the importance of this. They have already taken some action on what you want.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If they really want to take action on what I want how can they do it without hearing me completely? I have not concluded.

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन कर रहा हूं। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि इस में कोई डिस्क्रीमिनेशन नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर कोई डिस्क्रीमिनेशन होगा तो वह देश की 80 फीसदी जनता के साथ होगा, जो ऐलोपैथी की दवाइयां नहीं खरीद सकती। होम्योपैथी का घर घर में प्रचार होना चाहिये। मुझे मालूम नहीं फमिली प्लानिंग में भी होम्योपैथी कुछ कर सकती है या नहीं...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please complete it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Let them take action on what I have said. I will make the rest of my observations in the second reading stage.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): I rise to support this Bill. This was a long-awaited Bill. Not that homoeopathy will come into force only after this Bill is passed. Homoeopathy is being practised in this country for a very long time and you will find that social workers who are not medical practitioners actually studied homoeopathy and practised homoeopathy as a social work, and gave relief to thousands of poor people at a very nominal cost. But this was a neglected science. We go in for allopathy; like Ayurveda and Unani,

homoeopathy is a medical science which is now regulated by the Central Council for Homoeopathy for which this Bill is being brought forward. For this measure, a Joint Committee was appointed, which went through all the aspects of homoeopathy, toured various parts of the country, and contacted various medical professions and hospitals and prepared this comprehensive Bill. Before this Bill was brought forward, every State had a register wherein the medical practitioners were registered and allowed to practise homoeopathy, but it was not incumbent on them to have some sort of qualification. Even by experience and study, they could practise, and besides them, some quacks also used to practise homoeopathy and eke out their livelihood. I do not know if they did any good to the people and the society as a whole.

By this Bill, there will be a Central Council where all these medical practitioners will be registered under different categories and every State will be entitled to send its representation to the Cenral Council which will have a President and Vice-President, who will control the Council of Homoeopathy.

The Bill is meant for regularising the practice in homoeopathy in this country. I welcome this effort at bringing forward a comprehensive Bill which will encourage the homoeopathic medical science and which would do immense good to the poor people of this country. Hardly within a couple of naya paise or 15 naya paise you can give treatment in homoeopathy, but we find in big cities there are homoeopaths who charge heavy fees like Rs. 500 or even Rs. 1000. But as a social work, if you want to spread this science in the villages, I think this Council will encourage the people to do very good work and encourage the educated people to get diplomas or degrees. This Council will also regularise the education of homoeopathy; it will also regularise the hospitals attached to the medical colleges.

Before this Bill was brought forward, there were medical colleges where there was no facility either for research laboratory or hospitals. In this Bill, the medical colleges will have to maintain a hospital and also a research laboratory and a pharmacy. We cannot afford to import homoeopathic medicines from Germany, United Kingdom or USA. They will have to be manufactured here and this Bill will encourage the pharmacists, who will prepare the homoeopathic medicines.

With these few words, I welcome this Bill and support this measure.

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** (मंदसौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में चलने वाली विभिन्न चिकित्सा पद्धतियों में होम्योपैथी का भी अपना एक स्थान है किन्तु गए कई सालों से इस चिकित्सा प्रणाली की तरफ़ सरकार का जिस प्रकार का लक्ष्य होना चाहिए था, जिस प्रकार से सरकार को इसकी उन्नति में अपना योगदान देना चाहिए था और इसकी उन्नति करनी चाहिए थी उस ओर सरकार ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है, पहले भी यह इस सदन में विचारार्थ आ चुका है किन्तु लोकसभा के भंग होने के कारण उस समय यह पारित नहीं किया जा सका और दोबारा इसको यहां पर लाना पड़ा। आज हमारे देश में होम्योपैथी के प्रति सरकार की उदासीनता के कारण कोई बहुत अच्छी धारणा नहीं है। होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा पद्धति में काम करने वाले चाहे फिर वे प्रशिक्षित हैं या किसी शिक्षा संस्था से मान्यता-प्राप्त कोई उपाधि ग्रहण कर रखी है तथा ऐसे लोग जिन्होंने किसी न किसी प्रकार से अनुभव के आधार पर इस चिकित्सा प्रणाली को अपनाया हैं उनके प्रति कोई अच्छा भाव नहीं है और यही कारण है कि कुल मिलाकर इस प्रणाली के द्वारा काफी लोगों को जो बहुत ज्यादा धन अपनी चिकित्सा पर लगा नहीं सकते हैं और उनको जो लाभ मिल सकता है उस लाभ को वे आज उठा नहीं पाते हैं।

जहां तक दूसरी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार ने आयुर्वेद के लिए भी एक अलग से परिषद बनायी है लेकिन उसके

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

बाद भी आज आयुर्वेद की जो दशा है और आयुर्वेद की उन्नति के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को जो काम करना चाहिए था सरकार ने उस अपने दायित्व को निभाने में अपनी योग्यता और दक्षता नहीं दिखाई है, सरकार उसकी ओर भी उदासीन रही है । इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि यदि आप इस प्रकार का विधेयक लाये हैं और वास्तव में इसकी उन्नति करना चाहते हैं तो चिकित्सा परिषद् का गठन शीघ्रातिशीघ्र होना चाहिए और इसके साथ ही इसकी उन्नति के लिए जो सम्भव उपाय हो सकते हैं उनको जल्द से जल्द काम में लाना चाहिए ताकि देश की जनता को इससे होने वाले लाभों से वंचित न होना पड़े ।

इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में जो संयुक्त प्रवर समिति बनाई गई थी उसका सदस्य भी मैं रहा हूं । जब वहां पर विचार हो रहा था तो उस समय भी मैं ने अपने कई सुझाव दिये थे कि किस प्रकार संशोधनों की इसमें आवश्यकता है । कुछ संशोधन स्वीकार भी किये गये कुछ अस्वीकार भी किये गए । लेकिन मैं पुन : यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार द्वारा इस चिकित्सा प्रणाली की तरफ जिस प्रकार से ध्यान देना चाहिए था वह नहीं दिया गया है । खास तौर से विभिन्न प्रदेशों में इस चिकित्सा प्रणाली के लिए जो पाठ्यक्रम चल रहे हैं उनमें कोई समानता नहीं है । किसी राज्य में एक प्रकार का पाठ्यक्रम चल रहा है तो दूसरे राज्य में दूसरे प्रकार का पाठ्यक्रम चल रहा है। कहीं पर डी०एच०बी का डिप्लोमा है, कहीं पर एम०एच०एम०एस का है तो कहीं पर डी०एच०एम०एस०का है । इस प्रकार से अलग अलग डिप्लोमा और डिग्रियां दी जा रही हैं । मैं समझता हूं इनमें कोई समानता आनी चाहिए । उसके लिए यद्यपि आज नियम और प्रावधान हैं लेकिन इस प्रकार की कोई समानता नहीं है । इसके बारे में शेड्यल 1, 2 और 3 हैं जिनमें दर्शाया गया है कि किन किन को मान्यता प्राप्त होगी, जिको कि कौंसिल द्वारा मान्य किया जायेगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, होम्योपैथी की जो दशा है, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है, केवल एक राज्य को छोड़ कर अन्य कहीं भी इसके लिए प्रथक डायरेक्टोरेट भी नहीं है । केवल केरल ही ऐसा राज्य है जहां पर इसके लिए प्रथक डायरेक्टोरेट है और किसी भी अन्य राज्य में इसके लिए प्रथक संचालनालय नहीं है । यद्यपि मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में होम्योपैथी की व्यवस्था अवश्य है परन्तु जो एलोपैथिक की डिस्पेंसरीज को देखते हैं वहीं इन डिस्पेंसरीज को भी देखते हैं । कहीं कहीं ऐसी दशा है कि होम्योपैथी की डिस्पेंसरीज नाममात्र की भी नहीं हैं । बहुत से राज्य ऐसे हैं जहां पर कहा गया कि होम्योपैथी के लिए कुछ कार्य करेंगे और कुछ कर रहे हैं लेकिन वहां पर जाकर लिये गये साक्ष्य के आधार पर कहा जा सकता है कि वहां पर उनकी उन्नति के लिए किसी प्रकार का कार्य नहीं हो रहा है । ऐसी दशा में मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बिल के पारित होने के बाद केन्द्र सरकार का दायित्व है कि उन राज्यों में जहां पर आज भी होम्योपैथी के प्रति उपेक्षा है उनको परस्यू करें और दबाव देकर उनसे कहे कि उन क्षेत्रों में होम्योपैथी की डिस्पेंसरीज खोलनी चाहिए जो सुदूरवर्ती हैं और जहां पर चिकित्सा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है उन स्थानों को इस हेतु प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए । इस सदन में कई बार चर्चा हुई है और इस बात को कहा गया है कि उन क्षेत्रों में एलोपैथिक डाक्टर्स जाना नहीं चाहते हैं । यद्यपि उन सुदूर गावों में प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेन्टर्स हैं परन्तु कोई डाक्टर वहां जाना नहीं चाहता है और परिणामस्वरूप कई सेन्टर्स पर कई सालो से वहां पर कोई डाक्टर नहीं है तथा स्टाफ के अभाव में वे हेल्थ सेन्टर्स काम नहीं कर रहे है या ठीक से उनका काम नहीं चल रहा है । उन सुदूरवर्ती स्थाचों पर जहां चिकित्सा सहायता की आवश्यकता है और जहां पर एलोपैथिक डाक्टर्स जाना नहीं चाहते हैं, वहां पर यदि होम्योपैथी के चिकित्सा

केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे तो उन इलाकों में भी चिकित्सा सहायता पहुंचा सकेंगे तथा वहां की जनता उसका लाभ उठा सकेगी । इस ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना बहुत आवश्यक है ।

इसके साथ साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने कहा है कि हमने एक सेन्ट्रल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट खोला है परन्तु केवल एक रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट से काम नहीं चलेगा । आज 25 वर्षों के बाद भी आप फर्माकोपिया तैयार नहीं कर पाये हैं । आपने कहा एक भाग तैयार कर पाये हैं तथा दूसरे की तैयारी कर रहे हैं । तो किस प्रकार की औषधियां होंगी व कैसे तैयार होंगी उसके लिए अपटूडेट लेबोरेटरीज होनी चाहिए । अभी एक कलकत्ता में और दूसरी दिल्ली में हैं । इस प्रकार की क्षेत्रीय कई लेबोरेटरीज होनी चाहिये जहां अपनी ड्रग्स तैयार कर सकें क्यों कि इम्पोर्टेड ड्रग्स मिलती नहीं हैं । इसलिये यदि आप चाहते हैं कि अपने ही देश में औषधियां तैयार हों, इस पद्धति की उन्नति हो तो आवश्यक है कि इस प्रकार की रिसर्च लेबोरेटरीज अधिकाधिक तैयार करें और केन्द्रीय सरकार उन को बनाये ।

परिभाषा के बारे में मैं ने अपने संशोधन में सुझाव रखे हैं । जहां तक परिभाषा का सम्बन्ध प्रवर समिति में इस प्रकार का विचार अया था कि परिभाषा क्या होनी चाहिये । होम्योपैथी की जो मूल रूप में परिभाषा थी उस में लिखा था कि होम्योपैथी वह प्रणाली है जिस को डा० हैनीमैन ने प्रारम्भ किया । लेकिन बाद में बदल कर लिखा गया :

**"includes the use of biochemical remedies"**

इस प्रकार का परिवर्तन किया । आज यह परिभाषा अधूरी है । इसे ठीक करना चाहिये । मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान विधेयक की धारा 3 (सी) की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । इस में अन्त में कहा गया है :

**"from amongst persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of homoeopathy or other related disciplines"**

यहां पर आप को होम्योपैथी के साथ बायोकैमिक जोड़ देना चाहिये था । जब होम्योपैथी की परिभाषा में आप ने बायोकैमिक शब्दको रखा है, बायोकैमिक रेमेडीज को स्वीकार किया है तो यहां क्यों नहीं किया । मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इस को स्वीकार करेंगे ताकि भिन्नता दूर हो जया ।

जैसा मैं ने अपने नोट आफ डिफेंस में लिखा है कि जो परिषद् का गठन करना चाह रहे हैं इस में कुछ फैकल्टीज से लोगों को लेना चाहते हैं, और उन की संख्या 7 रखी है । मैंने कहा था कि 7 की संख्या कम है इस को बढ़ा कर 20 कर दे, क्यों कि बहुत से प्रदेशों के अन्दर होम्योपैथी के कालेजेज हैं और बहुत से प्रदेशों में नहीं हैं । कुछ कालेजेज में जो पढ़ाई होती है उस को वहां की युनिवर्सिटीज ने होम्योपैथिक शिक्षा के अन्दर कुछ कोर्सेज और डिग्रीज को मान्यता प्रदान की है, और कुछ प्रदेशों ने मान्यता प्रदान नहीं की, लेकिन जहां के कालेजेज रिकग्नाइज्ड हैं, उपाधि को मान्यता प्रदान कर चुके हैं । इसलिए उन प्रदेशों से जहां मान्यता प्राप्त है, उन में से कुछ लोगों को मिला कर उपयुक्त संख्या में प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त करेंगे तो यह आप के लिये अच्छा होगा और परिषद् का गठन भी अच्छा होगा । धारा 3 का जो प्रोवाइज़ो है :

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

Provided that until any such Faculty or Department of Homoeopathy is started in at least seven Universities, the Central Government may nominate such number of members not exceeding seven as may be determined by the Central Government from amongst the teaching staff of medical institutions within India, so however, that the total number of members so nominated and elected under this clause shall in no case exceed seven.

यदि इस को आप बढ़ा कर अधिक करेंगे तो अधिक कालेजों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिल सकेगा और अधिक लोगों को प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त होने से कार्य भी अच्छा होगा । एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं धारा 21(ए) (बी) को देखें और उस के बाद मंत्री महोदय धारा 26(2) को देखें । 21 (ए) में लिखा है :

(a) in Part I, the names of all persons who are for the time being enrolled on any State Register of Homoeopathy and possess any of the recognised medical qualifications;

(b) in Part II, the names of all persons, other than those included in Part I, who are for the time being enrolled on any State Register of Homoeopathy.

इस के अनुसार वह व्यक्ति जो किसी मान्यता प्राप्त शिक्षा संस्था से उपाधि प्राप्त किये हैं उन के नाम भी दर्ज किये जायेंगे, और जो किसी प्रकार की शिक्षा संस्था से योग्यता प्राप्त नहीं हैं उन के नाम भी रखे जायेंगे । लेकिन धारा 26 में कहते हैं :

"Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 15, any person whose name is for the time being borne on Part II of the Central Register of Homoeopathy, may practise Homoeopathy in any State, other than the State where he is enrolled on the State Register of Homoeopathy, with the previous approval of the Government of the State where he intends to practise."

इस के अन्दर आप कहते हैं कि राज्य सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति से वे दूसरे राज्य में चिकित्सा कर सकेंगे एक तरफ तो अपने रजिस्टर में नाम रख रहे हैं कि वह होमियोपैथी चिकित्सा प्रणाली में काम कर रहा है और दूसरी तरफ कह रहे हैं कि जिस राज्य में वह प्रैक्टिस करना चाहता है वहां से जब तक ऐपूर्वल नहीं मिल जाती तब तक प्रैक्टिस नहीं कर सकेगा । इसलिये ऐसे व्यक्ति का नाम दर्ज कराने का क्या लाभ रहा ? यह जो विसंगति है उस की ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और निवेदन करता हूं कि वह इस को दूर करेंगे । यदि किसी व्यक्ति का केन्द्रीय रजिस्टर में नाम लिखा है तो कहीं पर जा कर प्रैक्टिस कर सकता है, जैसे इंडियन काउन्सिल आफ मेडिसिन में है, इसी प्रकार आयुर्वेद वाला किसी राज्य में जा कर प्रैक्टिस कर सकता है । तो होम्योपैथी वाला दूसरे राज्य में जा कर प्रैक्टिस न करे यह ठीक नहीं है । इस असमानता को दूर किया जाना चाहिये ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां उन्होंने बिल में धारा 17, 18 में इंस्पेक्टर्स की व्याख्या की है, जहां होम्योपैथी की परीक्षा हो रही है, पठन-पाठन हो रहा है, वहां पर जा कर इंस्पेक्टर इंस्पेक्ट कर सकता है । लेकिन इंस्पेक्टर की क्वालिफिकेशन क्या होगी ? मेरे जैसा व्यक्ति भी इंस्पेशन कर सकता है, या ऐसा व्यक्ति भी अप्वाइंट होगा जिस को कोई व्यवस्था ही नहीं है ? इस प्रकार की जो त्रुटियां धाराओं में हैं उन को दूर करना चाहिये ।

कुछ लोगों ने आपत्ति की है शेड्यूल 3 के बारे में, और उस को जो हमारे होम्योपैथी के ऐडवाइजर हैं, डा० जुगल किशोर, उन्होंने एक प्रकार से स्वीकार किया है । एम० एफ० और डी० एफ० उपाधियों को स्वीकार किया है तीसरे शेड्यूल में । उस के बारे में आपत्ति आयी है होम्योपैथ्स की तरफ से :

| | |
|---|---|
| 'Faculty of Homoeopathy, London | Diploma of the Faculty of Homoeopathy. D. F. Hom. |
| Faculty of Homoeopathy, London. | Member of the Faculty of Homoeopathy M. F, Hom. |
| Faculty of Homoeopathy, London. | Fellow of the Faculty of Homoeopathy, F. F.Hom.' |

आन्ध्र प्रदेश असोसियेशन ने लिखा है :

"It had been unanimously resolved by the Andhra Pradesh Homoeopathic Diploma-holders' association to request the Government to drop all foreign titles like M.F. etc. which are acquired by a meagre two week stay in London after M.B.B.S. from the proposed Homoeopathic Central Council Bill coming up shortly before the Parliament."

इसके बारे में हमारे ऐडवाइज़र का भी कथन है जो मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं । उनका कहना है :

Dr. Jugal Kishore, B.Sc., D.M.S., Adviser in Homoeopathy, Government of India, New Delhi.

"The Faculty of Homoeopathy Medicine, London grants D.F. in Homoeopathy. Actually, these boys who have passed out of institutions in our country know much better than the courses that they are being taught there. It is hardly a few months' course. They impart elementary knowledge of materia Medica etc. It is designed to introduce the subjects of Homoeopathy to allopathic graduates. The only advantage in their going outside is that it might carry more value with laymen. So far as learning is concerned, I do not think there is any advantage."

इस प्रकार की उपाधियों को ड्रौप करना चाहिये । वास्तव में यदि आप उन्नति करना चाहते हैं पद्धति की और चाहते हैं कि इसका विकास हो और औषधियां प्राप्त हो सकें लोगों को तो विभिन्न विषयों में इस पद्धति के लिये जो पैसा रखा जाता है वह इसकी उन्नति और विकास के लिये खर्च किया जाय, और पाठ्यक्रम के अन्दर समानता लाई जाये ।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, अनुसन्धान केन्द्र अधिकाधिक होने चाहिए । औषधियां तैयार करने की लेबोरेटरीज़ अधिकाधिक हों ।

अन्त में एक असमानता की तरफ़ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं । देखने में आया है कि जो सरकारी कर्मचारी एलोपैथी का ट्रीटमेंट कराते हैं, उनका रीइम्बर्समेंट तो जल्दी से जल्दी हो जाता है, लेकिन अगर कोई आयुर्वेद या होमियोपैथी का इलाज कराता है, तो उसके रीइम्बर्समेंट में कठिनाई होती है । पहले तो होमियोपैथी की मान्यताप्राप्त डिसपसरीज़ नहीं हैं । ऐसी डिसपेंसरीज अधिकाधिक होनी चाहिए । यदि कोई सरकारी कर्मचारी किसी मान्यताप्राप्त डिसपेंसरी या डाक्टर से इलाज कराता है, तो उसका रीइम्बर्समेंट यथाशीघ्र हो जाना चाहिये । होमियोपैथी के विकास में यह बड़ी बाधा है । मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस बाधा को दूर करने के लिए कोई प्रभावी कदम उठायेंगे ।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय होमियोपैथी के विकास के लिए अधिक तत्परता पूर्ण कार्य करेंगे, ताकि यह जो बिल लाया गया है, उसका उद्देश्य पूरा हो ।

डा० कैलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं होमियोपैथी सैंट्रल कौंसिल बिल के समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

जब से देश आज़ाद हुआ है, तब से केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार इस बात के लिए चिन्तित हैं कि देश में स्वास्थ्य-लाभ के लिए जो भी पद्धतियां चल रही हैं, उनको इस स्तर पर लाया जाये, जिस से वे पद्धतियां तो आगे बढ़ें ही, लेकिन उस के साथ साथ जनता को भी अधिक लाभ हो । इसके अतिरिक्त जो व्यक्ति बिना किसी कालेज में गये और बिना इंस्टीट्यूशनल ट्रेनिंग के डाक्टर या वैद्य बन जाते हैं, उनको जनता से दूर किया जाये ।

[डा० कैलाश]

जब इस प्रकार की विचारधारा आई, तो काफ़ी अनुभवप्राप्त डाक्टरों, वैद्यों और होमियोपैथिक प्रैक्टीशनरों ने कहा कि जब देश में इंस्टीट्यूशनल ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था नहीं है और इस के लिए कालेज या विश्वविद्यालय नहीं हैं, तो अब तक हम ने अपने अनुभव से जो कुछ भी जनता की सेवा की है, हमें भी उस सेवा से वंचित न किया जाये।

इसलिए राज्य सरकारों ने यह प्रबन्ध किया कि जो व्यक्ति अमुक तारीख तक होमियोपैथी की प्रैक्टिस करते रहे होंगे, उनके नाम एक रजिस्टर में डाल दिये जायेंगे और उसके बाद किसी भी व्यक्ति को रजिस्टर में नहीं रखा जायेगा। जब किसी का रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं होगा, तो वह उस राज्य में स्वास्थ्य के विषय में लोगों की सेवा नहीं कर सकेगा।

लेकिन यह देखा गया कि अलग अलग राज्यों में अलग अलग समय निर्धारित किये। उसमें इतनी विसंगतियां रहीं कि किसी राज्य में दो वर्ष के अनुभव प्राप्त व्यक्ति को होमियोपैथी का डाक्टर बना दिया गया, किसी राज्य में इस के लिए तीन वर्ष की अवधि रखी गई और किसी में पांच वर्ष की अवधि रखी गई। यही ठीक समझा गया कि एक राज्य में रजिस्टर किया हुआ होमियोपैथिक डाक्टर किसी दूसरे राज्य में जाकर प्रैक्टिस नहीं कर सकता है। इसमें कठिनाई हुई और देश में भिन्नता सी नजर आने लगी।

उदाहरण के लिए मैं बिहार में प्रैक्टिस करता था और अगर मैं महाराष्ट्र में गया तो बिहार में रजिस्ट्रेशन मिलने के बावजूद मुझे महाराष्ट्र में प्रैक्टिस नहीं करने दी जा सकती। यह एक असंगत सी बात थी। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र सरकार, जिसने मुझे अपने यहां रजिस्टर नहीं किया और इसलिए मैं वहां प्रैक्टिस नहीं कर सकता था, का कहना भी सत्य था। जिस क्वालिफिकेशन और जिस अवधि के अनुसार बिहार सरकार ने मुझे रजिस्टर किया था, वे महाराष्ट्र सरकार की निश्चित की हुई क्वालिफिकेशन और अवधि से भिन्न था, इसलिए मुझे रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं मिला।

इस स्थिति में इंस्टीट्यूशनल ट्रेनिंग पाये हुए होमियोपैथिक प्रैक्टिस करने वाले ने देश में इस प्रकार का वातावरण पैदा किया, और केन्द्रीय सरकार पर यह बदाव डाला गया कि वह यह व्यवस्था करे कि इंस्टीट्यूशनल ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त करने के बाद कोई भी व्यक्ति सारे देश में प्रैक्टिस कर सके। इसलिए हमने होमियोपैथिक एक्ट पास किया, जिसमें हमने यह व्यवस्था की कि किन किन उपाधिवों के व्यक्तियों को प्रैक्टिस करने की इजाजत दी जायेगी।

हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हर एक राज्य में कालेज और यूनिवर्सिटी हो। आज स्थिति यह है कि केरल और महाराष्ट्र में—ऐसे और भी प्रदेश होंगे—बोर्ड या फैकल्टी परीक्षायें लेते हैं, इंस्टीट्यूशनल ट्रेनिंग देते हैं और अलग-अलग नामों की डिग्रियां देते हैं। यह कल्पना की गई कि सारे देश के लिए एक समान पाठ्यक्रम बने, जिसके बाद हम पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट टीचर्ज भी तैयार कर सकें, जो विश्वविद्यालयों में पढ़ाने के योग्य हों।

इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम सैंट्रल कौंसिल आफ होमियोपैथी का गठन करें और इसीलिए आज यह बिल—भले ही देर से—लाया गया है। इस कारण मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। इस बिल के बारे में श्री बनर्जी और डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय ने मिनट आफ डिसेंट दिये हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल के द्वारा हम एक कदम आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं। इसका उद्देश्य यह नहीं है कि एक प्रान्त वाले को दूसरे प्रान्त में भेज दिया जाये। हम यह कल्पना कर रहे हैं कि यह कौंसिल स्थापित करने के बाद हम देश भर में एक समान पाठ्यक्रम बना सकेंगे और दवाओं का स्टैंडर्ड इंजेक्शन कर सकेंगे। यह कौंसिल बनने के बाद जब सैंट्रल रजिस्टर बनेगा, तो उसमें जिन व्यक्तियों के नाम होंगे, वे सारे देश में प्रैक्टिस कर सकेंगे।

यही नहीं, हमने यह भी कल्पना की है कि जो व्यक्ति दस पन्द्रह साल तक प्रैक्टिस कर चुके हैं, या जिनका अलग अलग रजिस्ट्रेशन हो चुका है, वे भी वंचित न हों जायें और इसके लिए क, ख और ग श्रेणियां बनाई गई हैं । लेकिन वह दिन अवश्य आना चाहिए, जब ऐसे लोग होमियोपैथी की प्रैक्टिस न कर सकें, जो कहीं पढ़े नहीं हैं और सिर्फ घर में कुछ अभ्यास कर के प्रक्टिस करने लगे हैं । इसी कारण होमियोपैथिक डाक्टरों के सर्टिफिकैट स्वीकार नहीं किये जाते हैं । जब होमियोपैथी के डाक्टर इंस्टीट्यूशनल ट्रेनिंग प्राप्त करने लगेंगे, तब ऐसा नहीं हो सकेगा ।

सैंट्रल कौंसिल की जहां यह जिम्मेदारी होगी कि क्या पाठ्यक्रम हो, कितने साल का हो, किस प्रकार के कालेज स्थापित हों, उन में बेसिक क्वालिफिकेशन क्या हो, यनिवर्सिटी से उनका क्या सम्बन्ध हो, वहां उसकी यह जिम्मेदारी भी होगी कि जो दवायें हमारे देश में नहीं हैं और जो बाहर से मंगाई जाती हैं, उनके बारे में व्यवस्था की जाये ।

मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल बहुत समझ-बूझकर लाया गया है । इसकी बहुत आवश्यकता थी । हम चाहते हैं कि होमियोपैथी इस तरीके से आगे बढ़े कि वह सारे संसार पर अपनी छाप डाल सके ।

एक बात और कह कर मैं बैठ जाना चाहता हूं । काफी कुछ विरोधात्मक बातें अभी तक रही हैं । बायोकैमिक मेडिसिन्स या रेमेडीज को अलग रखने की चेष्टा की जाती है, हमें लिखना पड़ता है कि होम्योपैथिक और बायोकैमिक प्रैक्टिशनर । तो इसमें यह भी हल किया गया है कि जहां भी होम्योपैथी की बात आती है उसमें बायोकैमिक रेमेडीज भी आ जाती है । यह भी एक अच्छा काम किया गया है ।

अब उस के और डीटेल्स में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता कि नामिनेटेड मेम्बर कौन हो और कितने हों और रजिस्ट्रार होना आवश्यक है या ट्रेजरर होना आवश्यक है । इसको चर्चा का विषय नहीं बनाना चाहिए । यह तो अपने अनुभव के बाद इस प्रकार के अमेंडमेंट किये जा सकते हैं ।

आपने जो मुझे समय दिया उसके लिए बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद ।

15 hrs.

*SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am now under the treatment of Dr. Karolie, a Heart Specialist and as such I would talk very slowly and not enter into any excitement. In our young days when we used to go to the rural areas to pursue and propagate the message of independence we had witnessed the pitiable condition under which the rural people lived and suffered owing to the lack of proper medical facilities. The 4000 medicines enumerated in the British Pharmacopia used to be kept under lock and key and kept a guarded secret mainly because if people could come to know about and started importing them, then it would badly affect the monopoly trade of the then drug merchants, because the prices would come down and their profit will dwindle. Sir, in those good old days we did not have as many political parties as we have them now. The only objective before every Indian was to attain the independence of the country and the veteran leaders and workers of the Congress party of these bygone days who are still in our midst in this House will recall how we used to go to the villages with boxes packed with Homoeopathic medicines. We were specifically instructed by our leaders about the use of different Homoeopathic medicines. We were told how Rosera 30 was useful for treating Whooping cough. We were told how to use Belladona 30, Arnica, Rustox etc. Fortunately there was a great sense of unity and a great sense of cooperation

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Manoranjan Hazra]

among the Homoeopathic and Allopathic Practitioner I would like to mention the names of two such outstanding physicians one was Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy with whom I had lived for no less than 40 years and the other gentleman who was a Homoeopathic practioner and a member of West Bengal Assembly was Gyan Babu who had become a house hold word in the State of West Bengal for his eminence in the sphere of Homoeopathy. I had experienced how the people suffered in the rural areas because of the non-availability of medicines. In those days the various public health organisation the organisation like UNO, WHO and the organisation which devote themselves for eradication of diseases were not there. We had to beg from different sources some quantity of qunine and take them to the villages. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister must be aware of the fact that Malaria used to be so deadly in those days that in West Bengal alone it used to have a toll of no less than 10 lakhs of people every year. As the then Congress worker it was our duty to carry relief and succer to the people and we invariably carried quinine with us. Then came the second World War. After this we found that new medicines like Mepacrine Plasmochine etc. became popular. Our medicine box was no doubt enriched by the addition of these medicines but still we were no where near the demand and still a very large number of people suffered for the lack of medicines. Sir, in this sphere of medicine, since those days both allopathy and homoeopathy have been following the same course but unfortunately they are moving into two different directions. Both are based on principles of Science but there is hardly any common ground or any sphere of unity between them. They are moving in two different directions. The natural consequence of the Phenomena is that the practitioners of allopathic medicines looks down upon the practitioner of homoeopathic medicine and *vice-a-versa*. The net result of this anatogonism is that the people continue to suffer when the two schools of medicines continue to fight for superiority. For 19 long years I was a member of the West Bengal Assembly. I had repeatedly raised my voice for giving due recognition to the system of Homoeopathic medicines and I am glad to say Sir, that with the cooperation of all the members of the different political parties we were able to give a legal recognition to the system of medicine which was due to it. I must also congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this Bill in this House but there is a small hitch in extending my unqualified support to him and it is this that like Rip Van Wincle he has risen from a long slumber after 20 years and if this measure had been taken earlier we could have made much headway in the sphere of Homoeopathic medicines. But it is better late then never and something is always better than nothing. It is in this perspective that I welcome this Bill. I also welcome the provision for the formation of a Medical Council which is enshrined in this draft legislation. I would like to draw the attention of this august House to two basic problems and I would like that the matter should be considered dispassionately and abide party principles. The first thing is the iternal feud that exist between the two systems of medicine. We have to solve this if we want the people to take benefit of the both systems and secondly, we have to find out ways and means to bring an end to the state of anarchy that is prevailing in this sphere of medical practice since the British days. This anarchy was there in those days and it has been aggravated further in our present times partly because of the population explosion and partly due to the administrative weakness in running the health services in our country. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hope you will kindly excuse me if I quote a personal example to illustrate the state of anarchy for I am aware of the fact that such personal citations are not in keeping with the prevailing parliamentary traditions. Sir, for ten years I was a member of the Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee. Subash Chandra Bose was the President of the BPCC. I had the good fortune of being very close to him and to have worked with him during this period. I had noted that there was a great sense

of personal attachment between the different members and even though many of the old Congressmen have now joined the different political parties and even though their political ideologies have undergone changes, there has been no change in their personal attachment to each other. It is because of personal attachmnt.

*MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do you want to say? You have already exceeded your time. Please hurry up.

*SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: I was only trying to prepare the ground to illustrate the state of anarchy but now I would come sraight to the point. Last year during the budget session the hon. Minister had presented a report to this House. In page 81 of the report it has been stated that the sons and daughters of political sufferers would be given facilities in matters of getting admissions in schools and colleges and for pursuing their studies. Unfortunately this is not really being followed by the Government. My son had the requisite marks for admission into the MBBS course but inspite of my writing to the Health Minister he was not admitted to the course. Later on I made a request to Mr. Ali who was a professor in the Lucknow University and now the Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University. It was through Mr. Ali's efforts that my son could be admitted there. Again Sir, my son wanted to take the test for admission into the Armed Forces Medical College, Poona. You will be surprised to know Sir, that the admit Card reached him three days after the test was over.

*MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How is it relevant to the Bill?

*SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Sir, through these examples I am only trying to highlight the state of anarchy that now prevails in the administrative set up and I would hope that when a Council is being formulated it should be ensured by the Government and the Council that these pitfalls are avoided. The third thing that I would like to impress upon this House is that it is very necessary to effect proper coordination between Homoeopathic and allopathic systems of medicines. Unless this is done or our efforts to promote the cause of Homoeopathy is bound to end in failure. There are many other things in this Bill which at the present moment I would not like to oppose but I may raise my voice about their working in due course of time. And before I conclude Sir, I would like to say that Pharmocopia occupies a very important position in any system of medicines. We have no pharmacopia for homoeopathy. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to see that proper provisions are made for its preparation for the benefits of the practitioners of Homoeopathy. With these words, Sir, I conclude my speech.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill because not only that I have preached this but I have also tried to practise myself by having the maximum homoeopathic medicines for myself and family members. I believe in this Science. Therefore, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this Bill is very much welcome.

I have seen in this Parliament since 1952 when the disciple of Shri Mahatma Gandhi was a Health Minister—not one but there was another also—and yet, Government have only preached this but they have hardly practised for a vast country like ours giving these homoeopathic medicines to our people. Examples are very clear. 85 per cent is being spent on allopathic medicines taking the Central Government as also all the State Governments in this country together. Only 15 per cent is spent on homoeopathy, Ayurveda, Unani.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And also the Siddha system.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: .... yes, and also on the Siddha system. 85 per cent of the people of this country derive benefit from this 15 per cent spent on homoeopathy and other systems

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

of medicine by the Central and State Governments, and only 15 per cent of the people take the help of allopathic medicines on which we are spending 85 per cent. What more can be said about Government's lip-sympathy to this system of medicine or this science of medicine?

I can quote any number of cases, personally from my own experience and that of many others to show that this science which is called allopathy is the most imperfect science. I can quote no less an authority than the adviser to the United Kingdom in a medical bulletin. He says that in 60 per cent of the cases, they have got a perfected bulletin or a system according to which when the patient comes, the doctor takes down some of the obvious reasons, and according to the formulas which are there, medicines are prepared and given to him. In 60 per cent of the cases, the medicines are all prescribed. In about 15 per cent of the cases, they have not much to say. In about 10 per cent of the cases only, the doctor has to exercise his intelligence, out of which he kills almost seven per cent. I am not saying this myself. I was trying to get hold of that bulletin, but it was so long ago that it was published that I also forgot where to find it, but this is what I remember. That is what this science of allopathy is.

A member in my family has been having back pain for the last fifteen years. I took him to the best orthopaedic doctors at Patna, to the All India Insitute of Medical Sciences, to Safdarjang and to the best orthopaedic doctors there, and then to Bombay; of course, I did not take him to Madras, because I had enough experience of them by then. They had all the best tests available in their science. It is a horrible series of tests that one has to undergo. Once a patient gets into an allopathic hospital, it is very difficult to get out; he can get out with the disease but he cannot get out without the disease. All possible tests are available, and yet they will say that there is nothing abnormal. The pain was in the back, in the joint etc. but still they will say 'The pain is only in your mind'. This is the latest thing that the allopathic system has produced in this world; if they cannot find out anything, they will say It is in your mind only; you are only a psychiatric patient.

Therefore, I would submit that it is very essential that Government should give up their lip-sympathy but give real sympathy and support to homoeopathy. Instead of 15 per cent which is spent at present on these systems, at least 50 per cent should be spent on them, and let the balance be spent on the allopathic system. This is how 85 per cent of the people who are taking advantage of homoeopathy and the indigenous systems could be supported and helped. Therefore, I would support this measure.

But there is one thing that I would like to mention. What are we doing in this Bill today? We are trying to have registration State-wise. If you want to practise in a particular State, you can go and have special permission in the State. If you practise in Bihar, you cannot possibly go to Bombay and practise there under this Bill. Why should such a thing happen? It is happening because the person sitting in the Government and in the Ministry have hardly any sympathy for this science. They do not regard it as a science at all.

I know one of the advisers of the Government of India on homoeopathy, and I had gone once to him, without announcing my identity. I could have said to him that I was Azad, Member of Parliament and I am sure he would have taken note of it, but I went to him without announcing my identity, and he hardly gave me a few minutes and he charged me Rs. 55 in this capital city of Delhi for consultation in the homoeopathic system. I did not go to him afterwards, because I thought that it was basically wrong for a homoeopathic physician to charge so much for the medicine and fees as Rs. 55. This is a science or system for the poor men in this country.

Till this Government is capable of providing a hospital, if not on the lines of UK, which provides one dentist for every

5000 population; let them at least provide three dispensaries in each block; if they cannot provide one dispensary in each block, at least let them provide for treatment in homoeopathy by spending on homoeopathy. Let them ensure that such advisers to the Government of India do not indulge in this practice of extortion by charging Rs. 55.

I would suggest that the medical colleges must have a homoeopathic college attached to them. It should not be left to the private entrepreneurs to start a college as in Bhagalpur where Dr. Kapur has started one and run every now and then to the Government of India begging for charity. We have got a good homoeopathic college in the Bhagalpur town. Students from all over the country come there. But in spite of our writing to them, how do the Government of India care? It is absolutely lip-sympathy. On my face, they say 'Yes', 'very nice'. But on the file 'No, Sir; not possible, Sir'. This is what this Government understand about homoeopathy.

I have quoted figures. I have quoted the Adviser to the great Medical Council of Britain to show that in this country the only possible medical service for long long years is through homoeopathy, ayurveda and other indigenous systems. Therefore, let there be elaborate preparation; let there be facilities available for research, let there be laboratories and other things.

When I have a severe headache, I do not like to have novalgin. Why can't they have something like that from homoeopathy? Our doctors here have got a list of the members' names with the allergy they have; some are allergic to novalgin, some are allergic to aspirin. But in homoeopathy, there is no medicine to which one can have allergy. I want to ask the Minister to arrange for shops where people suffering from headache, for example, could go and get a specific medicine for it in homoeopathy just as they have novalgin and aspirin in allopathy. But as it is, it is difficult to find a shop where I can get that homoeopathic medicine. I have to go all the way to Daryaganj because Government does not support it. It is like the question of development of an area for employment or for industrial development. Unless Government give their unequivocal support to this science, there shall be no improvement. But they want to give only a few doses, make a speech bring a Bill, have few people who wil charge Rs. 55 in Delhi, Patna and Calcutta, leaving aside the thousands and thousands of those philanthropic homoeopathic doctors whom they call 'quacks'. What about those MBBS quacks who are every day killing people and have a racket of so many tests one after the other? Are they all pious, good, knowledgeable? Do they effect a cure?

There is the case of a little child of mine. He had nose bleeding and a small growth. I took him to Willingdon Hospital. There they gave him 12 injections of streptomycin. After that, they said 'Take an X-ray and then we shall operate'. I went to a homoeopath in Karol Bagh. He gave him a dose and growth came down in two days. Finished. This is the difference between this medicine and that medicine.

Therefore, I say that this is a good thing. But as regards the Council, I am sorry I could not go through the details of it, consult other persons, not the big persons, but the small good doctors who are plenty in Delhi and in the rest of the country, who could suggest what should be the improvement effected. I would make this suggestion to Shri Kisku: if you really want to do it, please call some of these persons from all over the country, hear their difficulties, find out what can be done. Do not give just 15 per cent but at least 50 per cent. Have regular Colleges affiliated to a University. Have laboratory research facilities. Do all these things. Then only you can really give this health srvice to this country.

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Homoeopathy Central Council Bill, 1973 and I would take this opportunity to express my views on this Bill.

Homoeopathy system of medicine has been in existenec in our country for many long years. Doctors practising this system of medicine can be seen in many parts of our country. Unfortunately this system of medicine has not become as popular as it should. One of the reasons for this state of affairs is some persons after going through a few Books on this system of medicine start practising with the result because of their inadequate knowledge the people have lost the confidence in this otherwise scientific system of medicine.

Sir, viewed in this background it is gratifying to see that the hon. Minister has brought forward this Bill, which I feel, makes constructive proposals for the total reorganisation and improvement of this system of medicine. I extend my wholehearted support to this Bill in the hope that it will pave way for the orderly development of the Homoeopathy system of medicine in our country. This Bill, as a matter of fact ought to have come many years ago and I am happy at least now the Government have woken up to the need for encouragement of this system of medicine.

Sir, there is a greater need that the Government should encourage a system of medicine which by its very nature is not only scientific and efficacious but also is capable of being made available to the majority of our population. In a country which is so poverty stricken as ours the Government ought to have encouraged and developed this Homoeopathic system of medicine. Let us then look at the record of the Government in this sphere. Though the Government have been allocating crores and crores of rupees for the allopathic system of medicine they thought it fit to spend only a few lakhs of rupees for the development of the various Indian systems and Homoeopathic system of medicine. In fact the last year's budget contains an allocation of only Rs. 23 lahs for the education and development of the various systems of medicine other than the allopathic system. This amply shows the indifference of the Government towards the Homoeopathic system of medicine.

Sir, our country is a poor country and consists of more than 5 lakh villages. It is an admitted fact that the majority of the rural population goes without adequate medical facilities. It is well known that no qualified doctor in allopathic system of medicine wishes to go to serve the rural areas of our country. Even otherwise the rural people are not in a position to pay the fees charged by the doctor and also are not in a position to purchase the medicines prescribed by such doctor. The position becomes all the more difficult in view of the ever increasing prices of essential drugs.

Sir, for a country which is essentially rural the number of primary health centres, even according to Government's statistics that exist is just about 5,100 and the number of sub-centres is roughly about 25,000. It is not as though that all these health centres are functioning efficiently and well. In fact, 143 primary health centres have no doctors at all. No allopathic doctor is attracted to serve in these primary health centres for the reason that he does not desire to go to rural areas which do not offer some of the comforts of urban life apart from the remuneration being low. That is why we see the concentration of the doctors in the urban centres. I feel Sir, it is in this situation that a doctor practising homoeopathy can be more usefully employed.

In Clause 15(2) (c) of the Bill it is provided that a person practising Homoeopathy for not less than five years would get certain rights. I would like to know whether all these stipulations are meant for the encouragement of the Homoeopathic system of medicine in the sense that such doctors would be

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

preferred and taken in in the Health Services of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may continue your speech next time.

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**15.30 hrs.**

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

### THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI A. M. CHELLACHAMI (Tenkasi): I move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th November, 1973".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th November, 1973."

*The motion was adopted.*

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**15.30 hrs.**

## CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of articles* 1 *and* 3)

**श्री मधु लिमये** (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

**श्री मधु लिमये** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पेश कर रहा हूं ।

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## CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of articles* 74 *and* 163)

**श्री मधु लिमये** (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

**श्री मधु लिमये** : मैं विधेयक को पेश कर रहा हूं ।

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## CANTONMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of section* 13 *and omission of section* 14, *etc.*)

**श्री मधु लिमये** (बांका : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि छावनी अधिनियम, 1924 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, चार साल पहले माननीय सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह ने आश्वासन दिया था कि इसके सिद्धान्त को वह मानते हैं और पुराने कानूनों को बदलेंगे ।

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*Published in Gazette of India, Extra ordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 16.11.73.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924."

*The motion was adopted.*

**श्री मधु लिमये** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पेश कर रहा हूं ।

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COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of sections* 252, 275 *and insertion of new section* 255A).

**श्री मधु लिमये** (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक की पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956."

*The motion was adopted.*

**श्री मधु लिमये** : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विधेयक पेश करता हूं ।

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CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of article* 371)

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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PREVENTION OF FOOD ADDITERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL.*

(*Amendment of section* 16)

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of articles* 58, 59, *etc.*)

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 16.11.73.

## STARVATION DEATHS (PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AND RESPONSIBILITIES) BILL*

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** (मुरेना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भूख से मृत्यु को रोकने के लिये ग्राम तथा जिला प्राधिकारियों द्वारा पूर्वाविधानी उपाय करने तथा तत्सम्बन्धी जिम्मेदारी का उपाबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुर:स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for precautionary measures by village and district authorities to avoid starvation deaths and for responsibilities therefor."

*The motion was adopted.*

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं ।

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## CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

*(Insertion of new section 13)*

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI M. C. DAGA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**15.35 hrs.**

## CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

*(Amendment of article 124)—Contd.*

*by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Out of 4 hours allotted, we had taken 1 hour 55 minutes and 2 hours 5 minutes are left. Mr. Madhu Limaye, who was on his feet last time, may continue.

**श्री मधु लिमये** (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने पिछली बार शुरू ही किया था । सब से पहले मैं इस बात की चर्चा करना चाहता हूं कि जो सत्ताधारी दल के सदस्यों ने उठाया था मेरे कांग्रेसी मित्रों के द्वारा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के ऊपर यह इल्जाम लगाया गया कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय प्रतिक्रियावादी दृष्टिकोण से ग्रस्त है और उन के फ़ैसलों की वजह से हमारा जो निर्देशक सिद्धान्त है चौथे चैप्टर में, उन को कार्यान्वित करने में, उन पर अमल करने में सरकार को कठिनाई हो रही है । लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अकेले सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऊपर इस तरह प्रहार करना यह बिल्कुल बेमतलब है । सरकार अपनी बेईमानी को सुप्रीम कोर्ट की आड़ में छिप कर दृष्टि से ओझल रखना चाहती है । क्या सर्वोच्च न्यायालय, क्या सरकार और क्या यह सदन, तीनों वर्तमान व्यवस्था के अंग हैं और प्रतिक्रियावाद का अगर अभियोग करना ही है तो सब से पहले मैं कार्यकारिणी के ऊपर, इस सरकार के ऊपर करूंगा । क्यों कि हमारे संसदीय लोकतन्त्र में परिवर्तन के बारे में पहल करनी चाहिये सरकार को, क्यों कि सरकार का सदन में बहुमत रहता है, सदन के ऊपर नियंत्रण रहता है । तो क्या सरकार ने संविधान के उद्देश्यों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये जो उन के ऊपर दायित्व था, उस को निभाया है ?

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[श्री मधु लिमये]

आज मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आर्थिक सत्ता का जो हमारे देश में केन्द्रीकरण हो रहा है क्या उस के लिये सर्वोच्च न्यायालय जिम्मेदार है ? या सरकार की गलत आर्थिक नीतियां जिम्मेदार हैं ? उसी तरह मैं आप की मार्फत कानून मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद हमारे देश में विदेशी पूंजी का प्रभाव कम होने की बजाय जो बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, उसका दायित्व किस का है ? ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जैसे तेल की खोज करने के लिये फर्टिलाइजर के उत्पादन के लिये या ऐसी चीजों की पैदावार के लिये जिसमें हमारे पास 'नो हाऊ' नहीं है, उन क्षेत्रों में यदि आप विदेशपूंजी की सहायता लेते तो बात समझ में आती । लेकिन अचरज की बात है कि कंज्यूमर इंडस्ट्री में इन का मंत्रालय, आर्थिक विकास मंत्रालय और वित्त मंत्रालय लगातार विदेशी पूंजी को सहूलियत देने का काम करता चला जा रहा है जिस के चलते न केवल देशी पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में सत्ता का केन्द्रीकरण हुआ है बल्कि विदेशी पूंजी का और मल्टी कम्पनियों का भी असर हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है, इन कामों में विदेशी पूंजी को और स्वदेशी जो बड़े इजारेदार और पूंजीपति लोग है, सरमायेदार हैं, उन की मदद कौन कर रहा है ? सत्ताधारी कांग्रेस के नेता और नौकरशाह । इन लोगों ने विदेशी पूंजी और एकाधिकारशाही जिन के हाथ में है वह स्वदेशी पूंजीपति इन के साथ सांठगांठ कर के देश में आर्थिक सत्ता के केन्द्रीकरण की प्रक्रिया को चालू किया है । अगर देश में गैर-बराबरी है, सामाजिक न्याय नहीं है तो उस का दायित्व भी सरकार के ऊपर है, अदालतों के ऊपर नहीं है ।

आज ही प्रश्नोत्तर काल में थर्ड पे कमीशन का सवाल आया था। पिछली बहस में मैंने साबित किया था कि जहां तक चतुर्थ और तृतीय कर्मचारियों का सवाल है उन के साथ तो सौतेली मां का व्यवहार सरकार का रहा है । लेकिन जहां तक पहले वर्ग के अफसरों का सवाल है उनकी संख्या में दो पे कमिशंज के बीच में 228 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है । आप लोगों का अभियोग सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऊपर है । मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि कार्यकारिणी प्रतिक्रियावादी कैसे है—

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli): What is its relevance to the Bill?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was trying to follow you, Mr. Limaye, and find out the relevance. That is why I have given you a certain latitude. But this struck me also.

**श्री मधु लिमये** : मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूं कि कैसे रेलेवेंट नहीं है । डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्ज को कार्यान्वित करने के रास्ते में सुप्रीम कोर्ट रोड़ा अटका रही है, यह प्रायः इनका मुद्दा है और मैं साबित कर रहा हूं कि आर्थिक सत्ता का केन्द्रीकरण इनकी नीतियों के चलते हुआ, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के चलते हुए नहीं हुआ है, अगर आज देश में गैर बराबरी बढ़ रही है, सामाजिक न्याय नहीं है जोकि हमारे संविधान का उद्देश्य है, आप प्रिएम्बल को देखिये उस में सामाजिक न्याय यह हमारा मौलिक उद्देश्य माना गया है लेकिन आज सामाजिक न्याय की प्रस्थापना क्यों नहीं हो रही है ? उसका कारण मैंने उदाहरण दे कर बताया है कि जहां तक अफसरों का सवाल है उनकी संख्या में 228 प्रतिशत वृद्धि दो पे कमीशंज के बीच में होती है और उनके दो सो से लेकर सात सौ रुपये तक वेतन में भी आप इजाफा करते हैं । इसलिए कानून मंत्री महज सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऊपर आरोप और इल्जाम लगा कर बहस को दूसरी दिशा में ले जाने का प्रयास न करें । अगर किसी की जिम्मेदारी है तो सरकार की भी है, इस सदन की भी है, और अदालत की भी है, उसको मैं छोड़ना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि मैं जानता हूं कि उनका दृष्टिकोण भी उतना ही दकियानूसी है जितना गोखले साहब का और इंदिरा जी का । मैं इन

सब के दृष्टिकोणों में कोई फर्क नहीं करता हूं--

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: What is the scope of the Bill? It says the senior most judge of the Supreme Court shall be made the Chief Justice of India. That is all. How is all this relevant?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Relevancy of the debate is my responsibility. You can point out, it is true and you have pointed out. I have said I am aware of it myself. Any member can bring anything to my attention. In the first place, I would like to draw the attention of Mr. Madhu Limaye, I do not think anywhere it has been said in this House blaming the Supreme Court. Even if it has been said, it may be a little farfetched. It is a constitutional obligation that we should not cast any reflection on the functioning of the Supreme Court or the conduct of the Judges. I am speaking without the record. Somebody might have said it.....

श्री मधु लिमये : वे आलोचना कर सकते हैं और वह मेरा आक्षेप नहीं है। लेकिन उनको सुनने में बड़ी तकलीफ होती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But I would like to draw the attention of Mr. Rao that this submission has been made in this House and outside also that we must have a judiciary that is aware of the emerging social, political or economic forces in the country. That was the basic argument. It is not a question of casting reflection on anybody. It is in that context that Mr. Madhu Limaye was trying to build up his case that if there is anything that may suggest any kind of obstruction in the functioning of these emerging social, political or economic forces, it is not the Supreme Court but something else. The relevancy is there, but I think he should be a little more pointed.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसका इलाज क्या है? इलाज यह नहीं है कि न्यायालय की स्वतंत्रता के ऊपर आप आक्रमण करें और न्यायालय में ऐसे जज पीठासीन करें जो सरकार के चमचे हैं। यह तरीका नहीं है। वाजपेयी जी ने जरा दूर से देखा था। यह बिल 1971 का है। आपने देखा किस दिशा में गोखले साहब, कुमारमंगलम साहब और इंदिरा जी जा रही हैं। इसको देखते हुए तथा 23 साल से जो परिपाटी चली आ रही थी उसको संवैधानिक रूप देने का उन्होंने इस में प्रयास किया है। कोई नई बात वाजपेयी जी ने नहीं की। 23 साल के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों के बारे में जो एक नीति सरकार ने अपनाई थी उसी को वह संवैधानिक दर्ज देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन अभी फिलहाल जो घटनाएं घटीं और इस परिपाटी को तोड़ दिया गया है तो क्या ऐसी हालत में जो बहस हम लोग मई महीने में कर चुके हैं उसी को दोहरा कर आज फिर वरिष्ठतम, सीनियर-मोस्ट जज को चीफ जस्टिस बनाएंगे? इस तरह का संशोधन करके क्या काम बनेगा? मुझे लगता है कि इस वक्त जो बहस चल पड़ी है इस बहस से न्यायालय की स्वतंत्रता के बारे में और उनकी प्रतिष्ठा के बारे में जनता के बीच में सन्देह उत्पन्न हुआ है। साथ साथ कार्यपालिका के बारे में भी यह सन्देह उत्पन्न हुआ है कि वह सारे अधिकार अपने हाथ में लेना चाहती है और न्यायालय को केवल सरकार की सह शाखा बनाना चाहती है। इसका निराकरण कैसे हो। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ अपने मित्र वाजपेयी जी से कहूंगा कि आज फिर सीनियर मोस्ट जज की बात करके अगर वह समझते हैं कि कोई हल निकलने वाला है तो वह नहीं निकल सकता है। इसलिए बुनियादी जो सवाल है उसके सभी पहलुओं को देख कर मैं एक रचनात्मक सुझाव इस सदन के विचारार्थ रखना चाहता हूं और उसके बाद मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I draw the attention of the hon. Members that when a Member is speaking, they should not come between him and the Chair?

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Next time.

**श्री मधु लिमये** : ऐसा रास्ता निकालना चाहिये जिससे न्यायालय की स्वतंत्रता के बारे में कोई सन्देह न रहे और कोई सरकार के ऊपर यह अभियोग भी न लगा पाए कि ये लोग सर्वाधिकारशाह की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आप पांच लोगों की एक कमेटी बनाएं जिस में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस हों और उसके पहले वाले चीफ जस्टिस हो यानी अगर नया कोई चीफ जस्टिस बनाने की बात आ जाएगी तो उसके पहले सीकरी साहब थे और वर्तमान राय साहब हैं, ये दो और तीन सीनियर मोस्ट, वरिष्ठतम सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज हों। इन पांच लोगों की कमेटी हो और ये लोग तीन नामों का सुझाव दें। इन तीन नामों पर बार काउंसिल तथा बार एसोसिएशन खुल कर चर्चा करें और अपने निष्कर्षों को चीफ जस्टिस के पास भेजें और बार काउंसिल और बार एसोसिएशन के सुझावों और टिप्पणियों की रोशनी में तीन नामों को अंतिम करके राष्ट्रपति जी के पास भेज दिया जाए और राष्ट्रपति जी तीन में से एक की नियुक्ति करें साधारण जजों के लिये सात नामों की सूचि से लेकिन उस नियुक्ति पर अमल तभी होगा जब संसद की उस नाम के लिये मान्यता मिल जाए। हाई कोर्ट के बारे में भी ऐसी ही किया जाय मगर मुख्य न्यायाधीश की राय भी ले ली जाय।

मैं ऐसा सुझाव क्यों दे रहा हूं? इस लिए कि मैं नियुक्ति का अधिकार पालियामेंट को नहीं देना चाह रहा हूं, और जुडिशरी को भी नहीं दे रहा हूं। मैं चहाता हूं कि कानून के जो पंडित हैं—वकील और जज, वे जानते हैं कि कौन अच्छे लोग हैं। इसलिए नामों का सुझाव उन की ओर से आये, नियुक्ति करे राष्ट्रपति अर्थात् कार्यकारिणी। लेकिन उन में कोई गड़बड़ आदमी है या नहीं, इस का पता कैसे चलेगा? इस लिए उस पर संसद की रोक हो।

राज्य की जो तीन शाखायें हैं, कार्यकारिणी, न्याय पालिका और कानून बनाने वाला विधिमंडल—यह संसद, इन तीनों का ही कुछ न कुछ अधिकार इन नियुक्तियों पर रहेगा। जहां तक संसद को यह अधिकार देने का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अमरीका में चूंकि सिनेट को यह अधिकार है, इस लिए उस के द्वारा बहुत से अवांछनीय जजों की नियुक्ति की पुष्टि नहीं की गई। एव फ़ोर्टस नाम के एक जज ने जो ग़लत काम किया था, उस को सिनेट ने एक्सपोज़ी किया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि एव फ़ोर्टस को, जो जान्सन साहब के मित्र थे, इस्तीफ़ा देना पड़ा। इसी तरह निक्सन साहब ने एक नाम रखा; उस को बार ऐसोसियेशन ने भी और सिनेट ने भी रद्द समझा, इस लिए उस की नियुक्ति नहीं हो सकी।

अन्त में मैं श्री वाजपेयी को बताना चाहता हूं कि "सीनियरमोस्ट" रखने में क्या खतरा है, क्योंकि ये लोग बहुत चालाक हैं, ये उन के सिद्धान्तों को ले कर उन्हीं पर हावी हो जाएंगे। इस लिए मैं पहले ही सचेत करना चाहता हूं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जो साधारण जज हैं, प्यूनी जज हैं, उन की तो वरिष्ठता के आधार पर नियुक्ति नहीं होती है, यानी किसी भी हाई कोर्ट की वरिष्ठता भी नहीं मानी जाती है। न हाई कोर्ट जजों की अखिल-भारतीय वरिष्ठता आज तक मानी गई है। तो जिस की कम से कम उम्र है और जो सरकारी पक्ष का है, सरकार उस जज को सुप्रीम कोर्ट में नियुक्त कर देगी।

मान लीजिए कि सरकारी राय से अपनी राय को मिलाने वाला कोई कनिष्ठ जज सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज बन जाये, तो श्री वाजपेयी की सरकार बनाने के बाद भी वह पंद्रह साल तक रहेगा। इस लिए इस सरकार के बारे में बड़े सचेत हो कर सब सुझाव देने पड़ते हैं।

मैं चाहता हूं कि राज्य की एक शाखा का नियंत्रण दूसरी शाखा पर, दूसरी शाखा का नियंत्रण तीसरी पर और तीसरी का पहली पर हो। सरकार इस तरह की व्यवस्था करे।

अगर श्री गोखले इस के बारे में सोचेंगे, तो उन को मानना पड़ेगा कि यह सर्वोत्तम इलाज है, हालांकि इन्दराजी उन को ऐसा काम नहीं करने देंगी, जिससे उन के अधिकार कम हो जायें।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we had a very long debate in the last Session consequent upon the supersession of the judges, and the discussion at that time was of a very high order. Mr. Vajpayee has introduced this Bill and in the process we have to repeat now most of the arguments which were advanced earlier, though the context has totally changed

In bringing forward this Bill, Mr. Vajpayee is motivated more by political considerations rather than to bring about rationalisation in the appointment of Chief Justice. It may be recalled that one of the arguments advanced by the Opposition, all those parties which opposed supersession of the judges, was that some of the Members who constituted the Law Commission which made the recommendation against seniority themselves condemned the departure from the convention. I want to advance the same argument in this particular instance. The three members, Mr. Sikri, Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Chagla differed with the decision of the Government. But, on principle, even to-day I am sure they have to agree with the departure from this convention and uphold that in future the appointment should not be on the basis of seniority. Therefore, my humble submission is that so far as the principle is concerned, it is nobody's case that we should give legal cover as Shri Madhu Limaye wants, to introduce. That only means that we have been differing and disagreeing with the findings of the Law Commission. Therefore, I humbly submit that this Bill has no relevancy now and much of the discussion might have had a relevancy soon after the supersession of the three Judges. In principle, there cannot be any difference of opinion about the acceptance of the recommmendation of the Law Commission. Therefore, I oppose this Bill.

Another point I would like to submit is that if he believes and wants that only the seniormost Judge of the Supreme Court is to be appointed as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, *prima facie*, the same should equally apply in the case of the appointment of the Chief Justices of the High Courts also. I want to know why he has not taken it up. It, therefore, indicates that the Bill is not directed towards rationalisation of the appointment of the Chief Justice but it is a politically motivated one.

Now, it is not the case of the Government or the policy of the Government that the Supreme Court has always been standing against the progressive policies of the Government. It is not the case but the real case has been: what has been the position so far as the property right is concerned. There is a constant struggle, as the other day, the hon. Law Minister ably enunciated, a conflict between the judiciary and the Parliament—I do not call it—Government, the real conflict is between the Parliament and the Judiciary.

The Parliament has been consistently and persistently trying to give a meaning and interpretation to the concept of compensation by amending the Constitution, but each and every time, the Supreme Court is giving an interpretation which is quite contrary and contradictory to the expressly stated intentions of the Parliament. My humble submission is that it is an accepted principle of jurisprudence that all the organs of the State, *viz.*, Parliament, the Judiciary and the Executive are co-equal bodies and they have to respect and give dignity to each other. Therefore, we should not approach the problem in the spirit of a gladiator. Each of the three organs have to treat the other two with mutual respect. But what do we find? So far as the property rights are concerned, it is now well established that the judiciary is bent upon undoing what the Parliament is doing.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know whether it is in order for you to say that. I think it amounts to a reflection.....

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: I am not reflecting on anybody.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are reflecting on the functioning of the judiciary. How do we know that the judiciary is interpreting in a way to do away or violate the intention of the Parliament?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: They are interpreting the constitutional amendment in such a way as to defeat the intentions of the Parliament....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They may be in conflict, but they do not do it intentionally.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: After the Bella Banerjee case, the interpretation given by the Supreme Court was to be clarified and the Supreme Court stated that compensation means 'market value'. We differed with that with due respect and we have inserted the Fourth Amendment that the adequacy of the compensation cannot be questioned in any court of law. How more clearly can the Parliament express its intention?

Again, in the Bank nationalisation case the Supreme Court once again stated that compensation meant market value. It is in that context that there is a confrontation between the Parliament and the Judiciary. Therefore, from that isolated incident we cannot bring out a justification for this Bill.

Therefore, I oppose this Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I rise to oppose this Bill laying down that the Seniormost Judge of the Supreme Court shall be the Chief Justice of India. On our part we have debated this matter for hours together. The words and the arguments advanced by hon. friends like the late lamented, Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam did really convice this house .....(*Interruptions*) All of us are committed to some sort of a social policy. Can we say none of us is concerned? Everyone is concerned. It is a question of ideology and social change. What are the provisions of the Constitution, Sir? This is what the provision says:

> There shall be a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and, until Parliament by law prescribes a larger number, of not more than seven other Judges.
>
> Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with such of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts in the States as the President may deem necessary.....
>
> Provided that in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of India shall always be consulted.

16.01 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

Sir, it has been argued that the seniormost Judge of the Supreme Court should always be the Chief Justice and once this Bill is accepted, what will happen is this. The seniormost judge of the Supreme Court will always become the Chief Justice. What happens to the amendment of the Constitution? Is it not a fact that in respect of both the cases, the nationalisation of the fourteen banks and the privy purse case, the judgments of the Supreme Court were not what we expected? I say this without casting any aspersion or any motive on the part of the learned judges. But I would respectfully beg to submit that those judgments were reactionary. Some political party or parties started saying right to property is there and it was infringement of fundamental rights and directive principles etc. Supreme Court upheld that. But, Sir, what happened afterwards? The question arose: Is this House supreme or the Supreme Court supreme? Parliament was dissolved and all the Members including Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee got enough opportunity to go round the country and convice the voters about the judgment of the supreme court. But what happened? It was proved beyond doubt. It was proved beyond any sort of doubt in anybody's mind that

this House is supreme and not the Supreme Court. That was the position. That was the sort of mandate given by the people. Some of those who upheld the judgments of the Supreme court were routed; their party or parties were routed. So, I would like to submit that if one today does not understand the social changes which are likely to take place in this country along with other progressive countries,—he may be holding any high post, including highest post of the judiciary, whatever it may be,—he will be consciously or unconsciously obstructing and retarding the growth of the country towards a better direction. That was what was stated by the late-lamented Mohan Kumaramangalam and Mr. Gokhale. They quoted countries after countries. The quoted USA; they quoted Australia and other countries. The judge is commiitted; the judiciary has committed judges. But, after all, Sir, I do not believe for a moment that the judge has no politics. Judges have been in politics. That is why this has been decided upon. We should not forget one point that all the judges may not have the same feeling towards socialism. Regarding our march towards socialism there may be inherent difficulties in the way because of the class character. But that is a different matter.

What I say is that whatever progressive or radical decisions had been taken were undone by the Supreme Court. I do not say for a moment that they did it deliberately. It is we who have constituted the society. Who are those Supreme Court judges? Are they children of the peasants? Are they children of the workers? Are they children of the poorer classes? If any day the daughter of a peasant becomes the Prime Minister of India, then the socialism or communism will come to our country. When Dr. Lohia said this, Pandit Nehru got irritated and said the following in Hindi:

मुझे खुशी है कि यह बाजार बन रहा है। यह दरबार नहीं है। क्योंकि बाजार में कम से कम चर्चाएं तो शुरू होती हैं।

This is exactly what he said. I am reminding my friend, Shri Madhu Limaye of what he said then. That is why I say that this is the society which you have constituted. And I know ultimately what is the difference between the Parliament of Today and the old Parliament. At that time, the Parliament was meant only for the sophisticated intellectuals. Shri Vajpayee could never dream that he would become a Member of Parliament and Shri Banerjee, a dismissed Government employee, could never dream that he would become a Member of Parliament. Similarly, Shri Kachwai could never dream that he would become a Member of Parliament.

Today, at least fifty to sixty per cent of the Members really come from the peasantry. They really come from the working-classes and the toiling millions. That is the difference of today's Parliament. What we have been asking for is the people's court. Why should we not ask for it?

जनता का अदालत में सजा देनी चाहिए।

Today, the Supreme Court lawyers—Shri Hegde and others—say that this is a bad super-session when someone was appointed as Chief Justice. Hundreds of judgements had been delivered by the same Supreme Court judges. When a poor Section Officer or an Under Secretary or anyone goes to the Supreme Court and says that even though he is the seniormost man he has been superseded by others, the judgment of the Supreme Court is that seniority is not the only criterion for the promotion. Seniority subject to elimination of the unfit is the criterion for promotion. If somebody is superseded in the Supreme Court, heavens are not going to fall. Why should a seniormost judge be appointed as the Chief Justice? That is why, my hon. friend, Shri Limaye has warned Shri Vajpayee of the dangers which may arise after passing of this Bill. He had suggested a Committee. Are you going to appoint a departmental promotion committee for the judges? In the case of Government employees, confidential report is taken as the

[Sh. S. M. Banerjee]

criterion. Sometimes even if a government employee has got a good confidential report, even for 20 years, he is not promoted. Though he has got a good confidential report, he is never promoted because he is not considered fit for promotion.

So, here the seniority is subject to elimination of the unfit, when it comes to Government employees. It is they who suffer the most. Why should not the Supreme Court judge or for that matter any citizen also suffer?

I would therefore request the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee not to have this sort of idea of senior-most man for promotion. If seniormost people are to be regarded for this purpose, then Shri Vajpayee who is lesser in age should have never been elected in this House. These are selection posts and so, seniority should not be taken as the only criterion for the purpose of promotion. The other day, I was in Bombay and I was talking to a person whom I shall not name here. He was arguing for long on the question of appointment of judges to the Supreme Court, and he said that supersession was wrong and it was not convincing, and it was undrehand dealing, it was politically motivated and so on. But the same person told me that he was extremely happy that Mr. Krishna Iyer had been appointed as the Supreme Court judge. Why was he happy? He was happy because he relied on his calibre. People might have some political affiliations. But what we want today is that the Supreme Court should consist of those judges who have an open mind. By open mind I do not mean a vacant mind. By open mind I mean seeing things from a new angle in the light of how the world is progressing. Otherwise, we shall land ourselves in serious trouble. Whatever progressive legislation we may pass, the next day it will be unsettled and it will be declared *ultra vires* by the Supreme Court.

We have had three such instances already. First, we had the decision in the bank nationalisation case. Then we had the decision in the case of the abolition of privy purses. And thirdly, we found that suddenly the Supreme Court was interested in raising the price of cars. How is the Supreme Court interested in raising the price of cars? How is it that they went to the factories to assess the cost of production of cars and then suggest that the price should be increased by Rs. 3000 and more? Still, we say that what the Supreme Court did was correct. That is why I, on behalf of my party, cannot support this Bill.

I am not supporting this, not because it has been moved by Shri Vajpayee—in fact, we support many good things which he has sponsored—but because this Bill is politically motivated and actually it is a sort of stumbling block in the selection of intellectuals and persons who have an open mind. I do not for a moment suggest that judges are committed. But what is meant by a judge being committed? We talk of committed parliamentarians. We talk of committed Ministers. What are they committed to? We shall have to see to which they are committed and what their commitments are to. For my part, I am committed to bringing in socialism in this country. Because I am committed to socialism, some people may say that I am a committed person. But my job is to bring in socialism, and I shall fight for it. Therefore, I oppose this Bill. We have already welcomed the decision that Government have taken in the matter of the appointment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. We would only request that the hon. Minister should not be bullied by this Bill. He must bring in good people into the Supreme Court.

After all, the Supreme Court is the highest judiciary in the country and important decisions are given by them. A lot of amendments have to be made even today in the Constitution as a result of their decisions. There may come a time even when a Constituent Assembly may be summoned. So, I want that Supreme Court judges should be from among persons who have clear vision, who have clear ideas and who have an open mind to see reason. Let the Supreme Court judges also realise that the day is fast approaching when the toiling millions of the country are bound to bring in socialism. This Government cannot bring it

because of its class character. The class character of this Government has to be judged by us, and the class character of the Supreme Court judges has also to be judged by us.

With these words, I oppose this Bill.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): I rise to oppose the Bill. Everyone is opposing the Bill, and even Shri Limaye who rose to support the Bill opposed the Bill like anybody else in this House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I support the principle behind the Bill.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: He in his own turn enunciated a new principle that may be called the principle of appointment of judges. He suggested a tripartite conference between so many organs to make the appointment.

The issue had been raised long before and it had been answered by the Law Commission already. The question was gone through in all its aspects, and the Law Commission which consisted of so many intelligent sons of the soil and so many brilliant sons of the soil came to a decision that the appointment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court must not be on the basis of seniority, but the basis should be talent and the criterion should be one of merit. If the criterion of seniority had been selected as a criterion for appointment, it tended to act as a disincentive to the other judges to act according to their best. The Law Commission had made a review of the case, and I would like to quote from their report.

It says:

> "This leads us to a related point upon which we have bestowed anxious consideration. It has been the practice till now for the seniormost puisne judge to be promoted to be the Chief Justice on the occurrence of a vacancy. It would appear that such a promotion has become almost a matter of course. We had referred to the high and important duties which the Chief Justice of India is called upon to perform. It is obvious that succession to an office of this character cannot be regulated by more seniority. For the performance of the duties of the Chief Justice of India, there is needed not only a judge of ability and experience but also a competent administrator capable of handling complex matters that may arise from time to time, a shrewd judge of men and personalities, and above all, a person of sturdy independence and towering personality who, would, on the occasion arising, be a watchdog of the independence of the judiciary".

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sturdy independence.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: This is the criterion they have set forth for the appointment of the Chief Justice. A person who becomes the Chief Justice of India must get some time to know the subject. Therefore, they preferred that a person to be appointed Chief Justice should at least act in that capacity for five to seven years.

Shri Vajpayee has some praise for America. What is the practice there? There a young person is appointed as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He will have enough time to know the subject and can function very efficiently if he gets more time. In the course of 150 years there were only 14 Chief Justices in the US. They have their own principle. Our Law Commission have not gone that far, but they have recommended that whoever becomes the Chief Justice must have at least 5—7 years. This is a very coveted post and enjoins a very heavy responsibility upon the incumbent. He has to discharge not only judicial functions but also administrative functions. He has to look after the day to day administration not only of the Supreme Court of India but of all the High Courts in all States. Therefore, the person chosen for the post must be chosen on the basis of whoever has the best ability.

Shri Vajpayee has not foreseen the contingent, circumstances were his suggestion accepted. He has merely said that the seniormost person be appointed as the Chief Justice. Suppose Mr. A is the

seniormost judge. He is also a human being. He may fall victim to any disease. He may contract an incurable disease; he may be paralysed. He may suffer from mental incapacity and lose his lucidity, as happened in one particular case. He has not foreseen that contingency.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He will resign.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Supposing he does not, nobody can compel him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He should be removed.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: He can only be removed. He has not foreseen that circumstances as well. It is an impractical suggestion. Suppose one gentleman suffers from a chronic disease. There are various types of such disease which may render a man incapable of discharging his functions with cool breath. This is a post where the incumbent must have cool breath and must be capable of acting without prejudice and without temper. There are diseases to which a man is susceptible, and which cannot be detected from outside. Will those factors not be considered before making a person the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court? Therefore, in my view the amendment that Mr. Vajpayee has brought is quite impractical and unpragmatic.

The only question remains, as to who will select this person to be the Chief Justice of India. We cherish that our judiciary must be a very independent one. Therefore, we cherish the idea that the Chief Justice must continue the traditions of the High Courts and the Supreme Court and to retain the independence of the judiciary. Everyone will agree with this prerogative of the executive, of the President, and this is the minimum that the executive must exercise to be worthy of the name of the executive, to be worthy of the sovereignty of the country. Therefore, it would be the pleasure of the President to choose the person and whomsoever the President chooses on the advice of the Cabinet which in turn is representative of the people, he will be regarded as the most competent man and he will occupy the post. Therefore, I do not think the amending Bill which Mr. Vajpayee has brought in is going in anyway to strengthen the Constitution or to safeguard the spirit of the Constitution.

Therefore, I oppose the Bill, and I request him to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the spirit behind the Bill introduced by Mr. Vajpayee. This Bill was introduced on the 20th May, 1971 immediately after the massive mandate got by the ruling party. But I do not know how Mr. Vajpayee got the scent of the catastrophe that was going to come in 1973. I think he has got a better intelligent system which works into the government or the Congress party, the catastrophe of 24th May, 1973 when three of the Supreme Court judges were superseded.

The supersession of the three judges of the Supreme Court was the greatest blunder committed by this Government after Independence. It has shaken the foundations of democracy. Not only that. The faith of the people in the Supreme Court has been shaken to its foundations. The highest court of justice in this country, the citadel of justice, has become suspect in the eyes of the public. I need not dilate upon the importance of the independence of the judiciary, because all of us know that the independence of the judiciary is a *sine qua non* of democracy, and it is the foundation of democracy.

Sir, I would like to quote a few sentences from Mr. Winston Churchill. He said:

"The principle of complete independence of the judiciary from the executive is the foundation of many things in our Island life. The judge has not only to do justice between man and man—and this is one most important function considered incomprehensible in some large parts of the world—but has to do justice between the citizen and the State. Ht has to ensure that the administration conforms with the

law and to adjudicate upon the legality of the exercise by the executive of these powers."

Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who has been quoted by the late Mr. Kumaramangalam has not failed to note the importance of the judiciary. I am quoting him for the benefit of the Congressmen. He said:

"As wise people—

He refers to the Supreme Court—

"of the judiciary, their duty it is to see that in a moment of passion, in a moment of excitement, even the representatives of the people do not go wrong. They might. In the detached atmosphere of the court, they should see to it that nothing is done that may be against the Constitution, that may be against the good of the country, that may be against the community in the larger sense of the term."

Hence, the Government and the ruling party has to accept the independence of the judiciary in this country. There are some honest people who think that when we are committed to socialism we have to go through the whole hog even if it threatens the independence of the judiciary. I think Mr. Sathe is one of them. My contention is that it is Parliament which should be committed, it is the ruling party people who should be committed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I never said he should be committed to the ideology. I said last time that he should be committed to the Constitution. The principles of socialism are enshrined in our Constitution.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: If you say so I agree with you, but it is the Members of the Congress ruling party or other parties which believe in socialism which should be committed to socialism and which should bring about a welfare State of socialist State. It is not the members of the Judiciary. It is the prerogative of Parliament to enact those Bills and pass laws which will bring a socialist welfare State. We should not expect the judiciary to do our job..... (*Interruptions*). It is our prerogative to amend or alter the Constitution.

Here I should like to quote what Shri Jayprakash Narayan says:

"Some Congressmen might feel that their commitment to socialism is as important as their commitment to democracy and, therefore, it might become necessary sometimes to deprive the people of their fundamental freedoms of speech, expression, association, movement etc. in order to establish a socialist society. I hope on second thought such friends will realise the fallacy, nay, the mischief of this argument. This is a slippery path which will end up not in democratic socialism but in dictatorial communism."

Atleast the political parties in the country which are committed to democratic socialism will have to stand by an independent judiciary. A number of members on the other side quoted the 14th Report of the Law Commission. Even the previous speaker Mr. Ishaque quoted a part of the Law Commission's recommendations. It is like the devil quoting the scriptures. They quoted only half of it and left the other half to be quoted by people like us. It says:

"In our view therefore the filling of a vacancy in the office of Chief Justice of India should be approached with paramount regard to the considerations we have mentioned above. It may be that the seniormost puisne judge fulfills these requirements. If so there should be no objection to his being appointed to fill the office. Very often it may not be so and it is, therefore, necessary to set up a healthy convention that the appointment to the office of the Chief Justice rests not on special considerations and does not as a matter of course goes to the seniormost puisne judge. If such a convention were established it would be no reflection on the seniormost puisne judge if he be not appointed to the office of the Chief Justice."

If you had established such a healthy convention there would be no harm, but for the last 15 years Government put the entire report into cold storage and

they were sleeping over it. All of a sudden one fine morning on the advice of some devils they superseded the judges. Mr. Gokhale belongs to this profession. In the last few months when we had debates in this House except Mr. Gokhale all the Congress members abused the Supreme Court judges. I want to know from them one information. If you want to abuse somebody, should it not be your own party-men who are not committed to socialism. Why put the blame on Grover, Hegde and Shelat? They are not expected to bring socialism. It is you people who claim a massive mandate. More than 360 Members are in this House and they have to bring socialism by passing legislation which will usher in a welfare State.

They argue that the Chief Justice should have a long time tenure of office and that is why they say they have been superseded. This is a fallacious argument because among the three Judges who have been superseded, I think, Mr. Justice Grover had a longer tenure than the present incumbent. So, this argument does not hold water.

They quoted a number of countries. It was surprising that the late Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam quoted many a time in this House the appointments made in the United States of America. There, the system is entirely different. There are only two Parties, two effective Parties—the Republicans and the Democrats. Both of them believe in the constitutional philosophy. It is not the same case in our country. Here there are a number of Parties who do not agree with the Constitution at all. There, the tenure of the President of the USA is limited. He cannot continue after eight years. Here, it is different. It is not limited. One can continue for life. Even his generation can continue.....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is most uncharitable.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: That is what is happening in this country. There again, the nomination is made by the President of the USA and should get the approval of the Senate. That is not prevailing in our country. Again, the President of the USA consults all the important Bar Associations. In this country, what are we doing about our Bar Associations? We try to ignore them and we try to suppress them. They tried to quote England also, which is supposed to be our model democracy. In England it is always offered to the Attorney-General to become the Chief Justice. That cannot be quoted in our country. Same is the case in Australia also. Almost, it goes to the Attorney-General and in case he refuses, then the juniormost is offered the post of Chief Justice. Hence we cannot quote other countries. We have to follow our own traditions and we have to set a healthy convention.

Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam argued in this House and, his main argument was that the Government took into consideration the social philosophy of the Judges when they are considering the appointment of the Chief Justice of the country. I want to know from the Government whether they were going to consider this as a principle behind the appointment of the Chief Justice. If they are going to consider the suitable philosophy, I want to ask them whether it is the philosophy of the ruling Party or a part of the ruling Party or the entrance of the ruling Party or the original Congressmen belonging to the ruling Party. Which aspect of the philosophy you are going to consider? He again said:

> "We want a Judge who can effectively work and help us in the Supreme Court."

Help whom? I want to know from Mr. Sathe. To help the Minister who is in charge at a particular time? To help the Prime Minister of a particular time? To help the executive of the Congress Party of the particular time? To help whom?

AN HON. MEMBER: People.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: How? I would like to quote him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The elected people.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: All of us are elected. I am also elected. I would like to quote him. He said:

> "We are entitled to come to the conclusion that the philosophy of this Judge is forward-looking and of that Judge, backward-looking and to decide that we will take the forward-looking Judge and not the backward-looking Judge".

Then, who is going to define, decide as to who is forward-looking and who is backward-looking?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The President.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Which President? The President of the Congress Party or the President of India?

This is how they want to deceive the people of this country. They want that the Judge should have a philosophy and that they want that the judges should conform to the philosophy of the ruling Party. This is not the case in any democracy. It is the concept of a dictatorial State.

The Chief Justice, they argued, should recognise that the Parliament is sovereign. In any written Constitution, in a country having democracy with a written constitution, neither the executive nor the judiciary is supreme. It is the constitution which is supreme. This should be accepted by everybody. But somehow some of our friends on the other side like Mr. Narayana Rao who happens to be a lawyer says that the Parliament is supreme and Parliament is sovereign.....

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: The Constitution, as amended from time to time, is supreme.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Then, we are entitled to amend the Constitution. But that is not the argument of the Government when they argued the case here. They said the Chief Justice should be a person who accepted that the Parliament is sovereign and not the Constitution. This is a fallacious argument.

The agruments of the Government before the Supreme Court in the Fundamental Rights case would be shocking to hear. Our representative, who argued before the Supreme Court in the Fundamental Rights case, said:

> "1. The Government have power to destroy the sovereignty of this country and make this country a satellite of any other country.
>
> 2. Substitute the democratic form of government by monarchial form or authoritarian form of government.
>
> 3. Break up the unity of this country and form various independent States.
>
> 4. Destroy the secular character of this country and substitute it by a theocratic form of government.
>
> 5. Abrogate completely the various rights conferred on the citizens as well as on the minorities.
>
> 6. Revoke the mandate given to the States to build a welfare State.
>
> 7. Extend the life of the two Houses of Parliament indefinitely."

I am sure the last point will make the ruling Party very happy. This will make them permanent Members of Parliament. Shri Raghuramaiah will continue to be the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for his life. This is the agreement of the Government.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Who is that Government lawyer?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is the Attorney-General of India.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He should be dismissed.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): In all fairness to the Government counsel I should submit that he was dealing with the power of Parliament. If Parliament exercise that right, what havoc it will cause to the country is anybody's guess. You should appreciate that he was dealing with the extent of the powers of Parliament. Therefore, do not create the im-

pression that it would be the intention of any person who is possessed of his rational faculties, who is elected and who sits on the ruling Party. That is not our argument.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Do not leave it to the discretion of the treasury benches; leave it to the Constitution.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This argument was advanced about the extent of the power. He never advocated that they should be used. Why do you misquote him?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Why should they argue before the Supreme Court like that? (*Interruptions*)

It was also contended on behalf of the Government before the Supreme Court in the Fundamental Rights case that they have the power to amend the amending power in such a way as to make the Constitution completely ineffective. These were the arguments put forward by the Government advocate or the Attorney-General before the Supreme Court.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): May I know the source of the book from which he is quoting?

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: This is a book written by Justice Hegde.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Since the hon. Member was reading something, I thought it fair that I should not interrupt him. Therefore, I have heard him patiently. But I think it is also fair that I should know the source of his quotation. Now that he has told me that it is from Justice Hegde's book, I will deal with it when I reply. I do not want to interrupt him.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I want to know from the Government whether this is the view of the Government or the opinion of the Government. If this is so, then there is every reason for us to suspect the motives of the Government in superseding the three judges.

A number of hon. Members, including Shri Banerjee, were quoting a number of judgements, particularly in two or three important cases. Here I want to make it clear that we were one of those who voted for the Bank Nationalisation measure in this House. When the impugned Act was struck down by the Supreme Court, we were also unhappy. But at the same time, we have to admit that if we enact a wrong law, a wrong Act, we have to come forward again to amend it and we cannot blame the judiciary.

After all, what was the point before the Supreme Court when the Bank Nationalisation case was admitted? The point was whether the principles laid down in the Act for determining compensation to share-holders were relevant for the purpose of acquiring banking institutions. We made an Act under which we had to pay an equal compensation, whether a share-holder was rich or poor or he belonged to the middle class. If the Government really wanted—I want the Minister to reply to this argument—to pay the poor share-holders an equal amount or a better amount as compared to the big share-holders or the monopoly houses, they should have come with a scheme which had provided a lesser compensation to the richer sections of the share-holders. But the Government did not do it.

Again, we also voted for the abolition of the privy purses and the privileges of the princes. But, unfortunately, it was not passed in the Rajya Sabha. What did the Government do? Immediately, an Ordinance was promulgated. The Ordinance was challenged before the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court struck down the Ordinance. Now, here, our hon. Congress Members say that the will of Parliament was not taken into consideration by the Supreme Court. It is argued on the other side that it was not the will of the Parliament. If the Parliament had passed the Act, if they had abolished the privy purses and the privileges of the princes, then it was the will of the Parliament. But they failed to get a requisite majority in the Rajya Sabha. It was defeated in the Rajya Sabha. It was

the executive of the country, the Government of the country, which wanted to override the wishes of the Parliament and not the judiciary. I want the Minister to defend in this case how the Government is correct.

Further, they pointed out the Golaknath's case. I want to tell them that it is the same Supreme Court which ruled in the Golaknath's case against the Government, against the Parliament, and they reversed the judgment in the recent Fundamental Rights case. At the same time, I want to tell the Government, when there is power for Parliament to alter or amend the Constitution, there is no power for Parliament to abrogate certain basic features of the Constitution. For example, India is a Union of States. Can the Law Minister move an amendment to the Constitution and say, this country will become a Unitary State and that there will be no more States? Can we do it? Is there power for Parliament to do it? Can we say, "This country will become a theocratic State. It will be called a Hindu State and not a secular State." We cannot do it.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is only academic.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: You can bring any law which you want because you have got the two-thirds majority.

That is why I want to emphasize that if there is a wrong decision by the Supreme Court—and there may be a wrong decision which we may not accept—there is always a possibility of the Supreme Court over-ruling a wrong judgement or an improper judgment or a judgment that we do not like. It has been proved amply. Very often, the Supreme Court has defended the fundamental rights of the individuals.

There are a number of cases, like, Shri A. K. Gopalan's case or Shri Madhu Limaye's case where they were put into jail under the Preventive Detention Act and, under the *habeas-corpus* petition, they were released. Recently, we had a case of the M.I.S.A. under which the Government put into jails about 4000—5000 people. It is the Supreme Court which came to the rescue of individuals. I want to remind Shri S. M. Banerjee who often agitates about it that it is the people in the Opposition who very often go to courts for their release under the *habeas-corpus* petition. It is the Supreme Court which has helped the individuals as against the State or the Government. Hence the Supreme Court should remain as an independent judiciary and the ruling party should not think that it should be the organ of the executive.

What should be done now? The Government has already done the mischief. Now, I want the Government to take into consideration the views expressed throughout the country, by all the parties and other organisations and institutions. My suggestion is that the Government should agree to constitute a Committee which should go into all the aspects of the problem, which should consult both the Bar and the Bench and they should consult the eminent jurists. They should submit a report to Parliament which should be accepted by the Government regarding the method of appointment of the Chief Justice of the country. This unilateral action by the Government in the supersession of the three judges has been condemned by all sections of this country, and the unanimity of the opposition by the Bench and the Bar as a whole in this country is nothing short of a vote of no-confidence by the legal profession of this country.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had hardly any intention of participating in this debate, but as I heard Shri G. Viswanathan, hon. Member belonging to the DMK Party, coming out with a very scathing indictment on the working of the Government and as he went on casting aspersions on my Party on supersession of judges. I was instantaneously provoked to seeking your kind permission to make a few observations.

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

It is most unfortunate that my Party is most misunderstood and most maligned in respect of the matter of supersession of the three judges of Supreme Court. If Shri Viswanathan and Atalji think that we here in this Party ever support the philosophy that we should have a set of judges in the Supreme Court should be the stooges of the Government or who should be its underlings, they are entirely mistaken. It is absolutely necessary, if the Constitution with its democratic set-up and framework is to function with any degree of success and any degree of relief for the people, the Supreme Court Judges must be impartial and independent and in that sense I agree with the object enumerated by Netaji in his Bill. We do not want for a moment judges who would be bereft of their own convictions, who would be bereft of scholarship, who would be bereft of character and independence and would ever expect favours from Government or from those who manage the Government. If that is what opposition thinks my Party is supporting in supersession of the three judges, nothing is more tragic, more mistaken. And if we have been maligned on that account, it is purely emanating either out of political motives or out of gross misunderstanding. So far as DMK is concerned, I think it is emanating out of misunderstanding.

Before I come to the merits of the Bill and before I make my humble observations on the Bill there are two points which I should like to deal with arising out of what Mr. Viswanathan had said. The issue that was being fought in the Supreme Court in the Fundamental Rights case relates to question of Parliament's implied limitations. One of the points raised was that of elected representatives of the people were given absolutely untremelled authority, unfettered authority, to tinker with the Constitution in any manner they felt like, if the Parliament functioning as a Constituent Assembly, in exercise of its constituent powers, was allowed to alter the Chapter on Fundamental Rights in any manner they felt like, without implied limitations then some day it might bring havoc to this country. That was the argument of the petitioners, and the argument further proceeded thus: imagine the havoc not only will democracy be ruined and democracy would be a thing of the past but it would be replaced by dictatorship; imagine the havoc where the secular values would be given a go-bye, would be kicked out, and in their place theocratic values might usher in. In fact, the argument went further and stated: assuming, for a moment, tomorrow monarchy was sought to be brought again, what would happen to this country! Therefore, the theory that was being advanced was that there had to be found implied limitations to the constituent authority of the Parliament to amend the Chapter on Fundamental Rights, and it was sought to be canvassed before the Supreme Court by the very able counsel of the petitioners that, unless such a limitation was found by the Supreme Court and clamped on this Chamber, functioning in exercise of its constituent power and authority, it was more than likely that some day this country would have taken to a direction which its people never wanted it to take. It was the argument of the petitioner which the Attorney-General was meeting and stated that if Parliament so chose it can amend the Constitution. Of course, so far as I am concerned, the whole argument is based on the possibilities. I do not accept the premise nor do I accept the conclusion of the argument. I have no doubt in my mind that the people and their will is supreme. However supreme the Constitution may be it can be supreme only if it manifests the supreme will of the people and the day it ceases to manifest the supreme will of the people, the constitution is not worth the paper it is written on. It will be taken care of in the Chandni Chowk, it will be taken care of in the public squares. We do not want this to happen nor that day to come. We do not want the democratic values in this country to ever diminish or be abridged. That is why it is necessary to ensure that the general will of the people is duly and properly respected. Maybe since we are human-beings and are liable to err, I am not for a moment suggesting that whatever we have done to amend the Constitution will not be recorded in history as an error by us. But I have no doubt in my mind that we have not committed an

error today but we have acted in a *bona fide* manner and have served the best interest of Parliamentary democracy. That I want opposition to understand.

The Attorney-General was forced into arguing as to what would happen if Parliament ran haywire. It was argued that the Parliament can do that. It is one individual's style of arguing. But Shri G. Viswanathan can have the assurance from me a humble member of my Party and add the members who sit on my side with utter confidence that this sort of an argument is not the apprehension of our Party. That matter could have been argued differently. The real argument which I would have taken or I would have advanced, was that the question of an elected Parliament acting against wishes of the people does not arise. If the people are capable of sending insane pedple who will kick out secular values and bring in theocracy, if the people are so absurd, who would not want the eleted Prime Minister is responsible to the people and who is grilled day in and day out, to usher in monarchy and sit on the throne of the Rashtrapati Bhavan, then who is to be thanked? It is the people who are to be thanked. Can people elect such insane people in the country? The question therefore, was hypothetical.

The only question to be decided was whether or not in the constitution had been provided an inherent limitation. ....(*Interruptions*) Thank God, I am not the Attorney-General because I would have been a poor Attorney-General and a poor politician. But this is the viewpoint.....(*Interruptions*) The Attorney-General has raised this plea in reply to an argument. It is correct that the Attorney-General has raised the plea that if Parliament ran amack it could abuse the Constituent powers. It is one way of arguing. But as one who does know a bit of what happens in the court, when you are trying to convince a set of Judges, it is best that you take an extreme case in an extreme manner, take the whole thing to an absolutely logical end. Arguments can never be quoted in driblets like this. They have to be seen as a whole and examined from the view point of the issue involved. This argument of Attorney-General is a reply to petitioner's argument. That certainly is not the view of the Party. The view of the Party is clear and it is this that as long as the people are to be elected by a free and fair elections under this Constitution, in our country and so long as it is the will of the people which is to prevail *via* the elected representations of the people, they, the elected representatives, while exercising their constituent authority, will not tinker in any manner whatsoever with the Constitution as apprehended by Shri Viswanathan. Has it a happened so far?

What happened in earlier years? He referred to the case of Golak Nath. What was the law before that case? was not in the days when decision in case of Sajjan Singh and Sankari Prasad held the field was it not held that the Parliament has untrammelled and unfettered authority for tinker, to amend any Article of the Fundamental Rights for 18 years? What happened? Did we run haywire? Did the Prime Minister do away with democracy and bring in the monarchy? Did we kick out the secular values and bring in the theocratic values? We did not and we shall not.....(*Interruptions*) Atalji, we also go to vote and we also go to the people and we come here with a particular mandate. It is that particular mandate in the implementation of which we have to amend the Constitution.....(*Interruptions*) I did not interrupt you. Why do you not listen to me patiently?.....(*Interruptions*) If my hon. friends disagree with me, they are entitled to, if they like; but I respectfully beg to submit that we are a maligened party, a maligened set of people on supersession of judges without rhyme or reason or for false reasons. We care two hoots for political opposition on this point but nonetheless it is necessary to clearly express our viewpoint so that others may agree or disagree, but must not misunderstand and give opposition parties a political handle. Therefore, please try to understand. There is basic difference in approach of each individual. All of us have come here with certain mandate and we have to work to

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

implement that mandate. Is it not possible that because of my political philosophy I will read an Article of Constitution in a particular manner and because of his particular political philosophy Shri Atalji will read the very Article in a different way? Two of us have different political philosophies. Are judges not human beings? Are judges human robots? Are they mechanical being ? Are they bereft of any political, social and other influences on their lives? We come with a particular mandate and we find some judges obsessed with a certain political philosophy and however sincere and honest they may be, if it is not compatible with our particular approach, which is not an approach of the Government as such or that of the party but the very approach of the directive principles of the Constitution, according to us, then, what are we to do about it? Can anyone say that even after 25 years of independence we are not in the throes of enduring disparities of a shameful variety? Can anyone deny that even today 40 per cent of the people are not in dire and appalling poverty? Certainly if we want to eradicate such poverty, certain drastic measures are necessary. If it impinges on individual liberty, for that purpose, it is necessary to amend fundamental rights. We have come with a mandate to amend them and we shall do so. What is undemocratic about it? This is not for a particular party alone; it is for the people. We do not want the judges to be stooges and lickspits. We want them to be independent. We want them to follow a philosophy whereby they can follow the aspirations of the people, they can understand the temper and the needs of the country and if this is not done, Sir, according to us, democracy would have become a thing of the past, as it has happened in several other countries. Afterwards, several countries have become independent and some of them took to democratic ways of working but one after another they all collapsed. After all, there are some basic values which a country follows. There are some cherished values of a country adhered to by the people as a result of which people behave in matured manner. In our country that is the only guarantee for the proper functioning of democratic life and therefore we cannot just put X or Y or Z as the Supreme Court Judge merely by the years he has served the Supreme Court.

There is something in this country, and that is maturity and depth of the people. It is not in the hands of few politicians who are considering that the supersession of the judges had brought about a complete dislocation of the judiciary or it had brought about the bartering away of the independence of the judiciary and jeopardised democracy.

**17 hrs.**

We want an independent Judiciary—the only judiciary—which is capable of understanding the aspirations of the people, the aspirations of the representatives of the people. We have come here with certain responsibilities which we have got to fulfil. We have come here with a certain responsibilities which we have got to fulfil. We have come here with a certain mandate which we have to fulfil. Please understand this. We can fight those who opposed these principles at the polls. How can we fight a political battle at the Supreme Court? That is why it became necessary to resort to supersession and there was no way out to implement our progressive legislation. But, this Atalji's Bill has some more pratical difficulties. He wants a new article 124(1A) to be inserted. By this he wants that the seniormost judge of the Supreme Court must be appointed the Chief Justice of India. If he is found to be imbecile or senile, after some time, he is found to be physically handicapped or is found to be corrupt then what will you do? If this amendment to the Constitution is accepted by Shri Gokhale, it will mean that we shall cut the hands of Government. Do you want a person who is thoroughly undeserving, merely by virtue of seniority or merely because he has misbehaved a large number of times must become the Chief Justice?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He may be impeached.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: You will have to make him the Chief Justice first as of right. Whether it is impeachment or something else, afterwards a conflict will come when we force him to resign. In that case will that not be a violation of the Constitution as it has happened in the fifties when a seniormost judge who was found to be physically handicapped from performing the duties of a Chief Justice was forced to quit. Surely, with great respect to Shri Atalji, I say that we will have to oppose this most impractical provision that by virtue of seniority a judge should be appointed as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. This sort of provision can never work fairly, properly and justly.

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : वौटर धव ग्राप

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shamim you are nobody to say this.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार शाल्वे : यह इनकी बच्चों जैसा वर्ताव करने की ग्रादत है । मालूम नहीं इन्होंने कांस्टीट्यूशन कितनी पढ़ी ए सैं जेड तक ।

He has specialised in misbehaving. Let him make a name in that. But let him not carry on like this. You have rightly rebuked him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not proper, Mr. Shamim. Don't behave like this. After all this is Parliament. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Let my learned friend, Shri Piloo Mody who is brilliant only when he is silent listen to me. Otherwise, if he starts speaking on the Constitution, he may expose his ignorance. So, be patient and listen to me. You may not agree with me. I may tell you one thing that I am always reasonable. This sort of provision will completely cut the hands of the Government and a person who is undeserving will be forced to become the Chief Justice just by virtue of the fact that he has been, for a number of years, working as a Judge in the Supreme Court.

My last point is this. Once again let it be reiterated clearly that let not the Opposition Members be under the erroneous and wrong impression that the supersession of judges is just to serve any private interest of our party or to aggrandise the interest of any Minister or Prime Minister. This has no political angle. We shall take care of ourselves at the polls and we do not want the help of the judges or justices for that. Whatever we have done in superceding the three judges is because we are interested in ensuring that we do discharge our obligations and the mandate with which we have been entrusted by the people and work within the framework of the Constitution. But if it is necessary for us the Constitution shall be amended but only to move in the right direction to implement the will of the masses and the people of our country.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): May I just make a submission? This subject is a very important subject, and quite a good number of speakers are there who want to speak on this. I have consulted the leaders of the Opposition who are here and they have been good enough to agree that in view of this, the time for this Bill may be extended by one hour. That means that when we rise today at 6 p.m., we shall still have 40 minutes left over on the next occasion when Private Members' Bills would come up.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): What about the other Bill?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: That will also come up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am in the hands of the House. If the House desires to extend the time, I have no objection.

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, I extend the time by one hour. The House will adjourn today at 6 p.m., and the rest of the discussion will be carried over to the next day.

श्री एस० ए० शमीम (श्रीनगर) : अभी साल्वे साहब जब तकरीर कर रहे थे तो मैंने यह गुसताखी की थी और यह दरख्वास्त की थी कि अब आप तशरीफ रखिये। वजह यह नहीं थी कि मैं उन्हें रोकना चाहता था बल्कि मुझे ऐसा लग रहा था कि साल्वे साहब अपना मुकदमा अपने आप तबाह कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैंने उन से यह कहा, कि अगर आप तशरीफ नहीं रखते तो आप के खिलाफ डिक्री हो जाएगी। उन्होंने इसको बुरा माना, इसके लिए मैं माफी का ख्वास्तगार हूं।

तकरीर सुन कर मुझे इस बात का यकीन हो गया कि ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ जस्टिस का ही नहीं बल्कि तमाम जजों की तकरीर का अख्तयार नहीं होना चाहिये। इनकी तकरीर सुन कर बार-बार मैं समझने की कोशिश कर रहा था कि आखिर क्या दलील उनके पास है क्या लाजिम है, क्या राशनेल हो सकता है कि सीनियारिटी के उसूल को तर्क करके अपनी मर्जी के जज को सुप्रीम कोर्ट का चीफ जस्टिस बनाया जाए। यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। सवाल यह है कि साल्वे साहब या और कोई मैम्बर जो हाउस में हैं वे क्यों हैं। इसलिए कि बाकायदा एक कानन के तहत इलैक्शन हुआ, प्रिसाइडिंग आफिसर मुकर्रर हुआ, लोगों को वोट डालने के लिए कहा गया, अगर एक वोट भी ज्यादा आया तो मैम्बर यहां के लिए चुना गया चाहे वह दूसरा आदमी कितना ही काबिल क्यों न हो, दयानतदार क्यों न हो, अगर उसके पास वोटों की एक मुकर्रर तादाद नहीं है तो वह इस एवान में नहीं आ सकता। इसके माने हैं कि यहां एवान में आने के लिए भी एक कानून एक सिस्टम एक इंस्टीट्यूशन कायम किया गया। बाज औकात सिर्फ कानून का अहतराम करने से ही कानून का सही अहतराम नहीं हो सकता। इस वक्त अमरीका के सदर निक्सन हर मसले पर अपनी हर मुश्किल और उलझन के लिए कानून का और आईन का सहारा ले रहे हैं उन से कहा गया कि टेप सरेंडर करें उन्होंने कहा कि कान्फिडेंशैलेटी आफ दी प्रेजीडेंट, उन से कहा गया कि आप वाटर गेट कमेटी के सामने आएं, उस में भी कानून का सहारा लेते हैं। इसी तरह से सुपरसैशन में भी हुकुमत ने और हुकूमत की तरफ से बोलने वालों ने कानून और आईन का सहारा लिया हैं।

सवाल यह है कि शुबहा क्यों पैदा हुआ। सब से पहली बात यह है कि यह शुबहा इसलिए पैदा हुआ कि जिन हालात में सीनियर मोस्ट जज को नजरंदाज किया गया वह मुशकूक थे, जिन लोगों ने किया उनकी अपनी किरदार मशकूक थी। अगर यह काम किसी ऐसी हकूमत ने किया होता जिन पर हमारा विश्वास होना तो यकीनन इतना हल्ला नहीं होता। यह इसलिए हुआ कि एक खास जजमेंट के फौरन बाद जबकि ला कमिशन की सिफारिशें पंद्रह साल पहले की थीं, खास एक मुकदमे में खास एक जब के सिलसिले में इस कानून का इस्तेमाल हुआ। मैंने उस वक्त भी यह बात कही थी और आज भी यह बात कहता हूं। आप ने इस वक्त यह दलील दी कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कुछ जजेज कन्जर्वेटिव हैं और कुछ जजेज प्रोग्रेसिव हैं, इस लिये प्रोग्रेसिव जज को सुप्रीम कोर्ट का चीफ जस्टिस होना चाहिये। सब से पहले तो मुझे इन लोगों के ही प्रोग्रेसिव होने पर शक है, ये कौन से इन्कलाबी हैं, कौन से रिवाल्यूशनरी हैं जो वाया सुप्रीम कोर्ट, वाया सुप्रीम कोर्ट चीफ़ जस्टिस इन्क्लाब लाना चाहते हैं। खुद इन का प्रोग्रेसिव होना मशकूक है। इन से ज्यादा प्रोग्रेसिव तो इस साइड में बैठते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि ये बिरला, टाटा के ठेकेदार हैं, उन को खुद इन की नीयित पर शक है। फिर ये लोग कैसे दावा कर सकते

हैं कि हम ज्यादा प्रोग्रेसिव हैं, हम एप्वाइन्ट करेंगे ।

दूसरी बात—जब यह कहा जाता है कि इस वक्त सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कुछ जजैज प्रोग्रेसिव है और कुछ रिट्रोग्रेसिव हैं तो उस वक्त क्या होगा जब अदातल के सारे जजैज प्रोग्रेसिव कहलायेंगे । जैसे उस वक्त एक आदमी को सुप्रीम कोर्ट का चीफ़ जस्टिस बनाना था, तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर, गोखले साहब और पोलिटीकल अफेएर्ज कमेटी ने फैसला किया कि फलां जज बड़ा प्रोग्रेसिव है और उस को एप्वाईन्ट कर दिया गया, लेकिन जब सारे जजैज प्रोग्रेसिव होंगे, उस वक्त कौन सा क्राइटेरियन इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा ? क्या उस वक्त सीनियारिटी का ख्याल किया जाएगा ? और उस वक्त सीनियारिटी का ख्याल किया जायेगा तो उस वक्त कौन सा सिनियारिटी के सांप ने काटा होगा उन वक्त जो भी आदमी प्राइम मिनिस्टर की पसन्द होगा, कानून मंत्री को पसन्द होगा, क्यों पसन्द होगा—उस की अलग वजूहात हो सकती हैं—उस को बना दिया जायेगा । इस लिये मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि आप एक सिस्टम को तबाह कर रहे हैं ।

मेरी राय साहब से मुलाकात नहीं है—हो सकता है कि बहुत अच्छे आदमी हों । लेकिन सवाल आदमी का नहीं है, सवाल इंस्टीचूशन का है, सिस्टम का है । हम इस कन्ट्री में एक सिस्टम को, एक इंस्टीटूशन को परपीचुएट करना चाहते हैं । जैसा इन्होंने कहा कि वह सिस्टेम खतरे में पड़ गया था, मुझे खतरा इस वक्त नजर नहीं आ रहा है, इस वक्त राय साहब अच्छे आदमी होंगे, लेकिन कल को यह हथियार मेरे दोस्त वाजपेयी जी के हाथ में चला जाय, तो वे भी यही मिसाल देंगे जो आज श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने दी है और वाजपेयी जी किसी आर० एस० एस० के माननेवाले को सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज बना देंगे और कहेंगे कि मेरे नुक्ते-नजर में वह बड़ा प्राग्रेसिव है —

Excepting Piloo Mody, everybody is trading in progressivism.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He is the real progressive.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I am grateful for the exception.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Yes, he must be given credit at least for his follies.

सवाल यह है कि आपने इस इंस्टीचूशन को डस्ट्राय कर के यह खतरनाक हथियार खतरनाक आदमी के हाथ में दिया है ।

अभी जब मैं तकरीर सुन रहा था तो मालूम यह हो रहा था कि बाजार में कोई डाक्टर दवाई बेच रहा है, अपनी दवा की तारीफ और गुण गा रहा है । आप कहते है कि हम गरीबी को हटाना चाहते हैं, हम इन्कलाब लाना चाहते हैं । मुझ को बताइये—बैंकों का नैशनलाइजेशन हुआ, प्रीवी पर्स का मामला आया उस को सारे सदन ने सपोर्ट किया, आप ने गरीबी हटाने के सिलसिले में जो प्रोग्राम हमारे सामने रखा हम ने उस को भी माना—अब इस बात की एक साल हो रहा है, बतलाइये इस दौरान राय साहब ने कौन सा तीर मारा, कौन सी गरीबी खत्म की । आज वाजपेयी जी मजबूर हो कर कहने लगे—हमारी पुरानी गरीबी ही हम को वापस दो । .....

**श्री भूरा चन्द बागा** (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, किसी मम्बर के खिलाफ यह कहना कि दवा बेचता हुआ नजर आ रहा है—क्या यह उस मेम्बर पर एस्पर्शन नहीं है ? एक मेम्बर दवा बेच रहा है—कुछ तो सही भाषा में बोलना चाहिये ।

**श्री एस० ए० शमीम** : डागा साहब, आप बैठ जाइये, मैं आप को जवाब दूंगा ।

**सभापति महोदय** : शमीम साहब, एक बात सुनिये। यह बात हम को भी अखरती है। एक दूसरे के लिये आदर होना चाहिये। आप के लिये उन को रेस्पेक्ट होनी चाहिये और इन के लिये आप को रस्पेक्ट होनी चाहिये।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : सभापति जी, आप को याद होगा—एक बार प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मेरे लिये कहा था कि मैं ऐसा भाषण करता हूं। जैसा रामलीला ग्रंऊड में इस में क्या फर्क है—आप दोनों बातों को कम्पेअर कीजिये। इस में कोई आपत्तिजनक बात उन्होंने नहीं कही है।

**श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : इन्होंने कहा है कि दवा बैच रहे हैं।

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** I do not think he said anything objectionable.

**श्री एस० ए० शमीम** : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता—क्या दवाई बैचना कोई कंटेम्चुअस एक्ट है। यहां बाकायदा लोग दवा बैचने का लाइसेंस ले लेते हैं, कभी किसी को पुलिस ने नहीं पूछा—"दवा क्यों बैचते हो।" मैं तो सिर्फ मौड आफ़ स्पीच को एक्सप्लेन कर रहा था। जो दवा बैचते हैं वे इस किस्म की तारीफें कर के लोगों के जज़बात उभारते हैं। वह यह सोचने का मौका ही नहीं देते हैं कि वह दवाई उन के हक में है भी या नहीं।

**It was paying a compliment; I do not know why Dagaji has misunderstood it.**

मैं अर्ज़ कर रहा था कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज किस तारीख से रिट्राग्रेसिव और कन्जर्वेटिव हो गये—यह सावल मैंने पहले भी पूछा था और आज भी पूछता हूं? इन सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों को सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक लेजाने की ज़िम्मेदारी किस की थी। जज बनाने के पहले आप ने उन के बगल में और मुंह में थर्मामीटर रखा था कि ये प्रोग्रेसिव टेम्परेचर के हैं और ये रिट्रोग्रेसिव टेम्परेचर के हैं। आप ने जज बनाया, चुन-चुन कर उन को हाई-कोर्ट से उठाया और इस कुर्सी पर पहुंचाया। 14 वर्षों से सुन रहे थे कि बड़े शान्दार जज हैं, उन के जजमेन्ट का बड़ा अहतराम होता है, कितना क्रेडिट उन को दिया जाता रहा है, हमारी जुडीशियरी कितनी इण्डीपेन्डेन्ट है—लेकिन किस तारीख से उन जजों का पारा उतर गया, किस तारीख से शक हो गया कि वे रिट्राग्रेसिव हो गये—यह पता नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है—इन को जज बनाने की ज़िम्मेदारी किस पर थी, मेरे पिता जी पर थी या आप के पिताजी पर थी। जब आप ने बनाया और अपने सिस्टम में उन को इज्जत दी तो आज उन की पगड़ी को क्यों छीन रहे हैं? वह भी एक इन्सान हैं, उन में कमज़ोरी भी हो सकती है, अब आप ने जिस को जज बनाया है क्या वह आदमी नहीं है? क्यों उन को ब्राई-क्लीन किया है, उन के ज़हन को ब्राई-क्लीन किया है, अब उन में कोई कमज़ोरी नहीं होगी?

चेयरमैन साहब, अभी तो सिर्फ एक ही जज बदला है, लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चीफ् जस्टिस के अलावा बाकी जो तेरह जजैज हैं उन के बारे में आप का क्या ख्याल है। इस के यह मायने हैं कि अभी तक सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कन्जर्वटिव, जज, बैक-वर्ड-लुकिंग जजैज, थे, लेकिन अब बड़े इन्कलाबी जज आ गये हैं और बड़ा भारी इन्कलाब करने वाले हैं। इन 13 जजों के बारे में आप क्या सोच रहे हैं? क्या इस का यह मतलब है कि जब तक इन में से एक-एक जज रिटायर न हो जाय तबतक इस मुल्क की जनता मुंतजिर बैठेगी, कब ये हटेंगे ताकि फारवर्ड-लुकिंग लेजिस्लेशन पास हों।

आप के पास संविधान को तबदील करने के लिये तमाम अख्तियारात हैं । आप ने बहुत बार संविधान को तबदील किया है—आप एक बार नहीं पचास बार, बल्कि 150 बार तरमीम कीजिये । यह जजमेंट अगर हमें सूट नहीं करता है या इन के जजमेंट प्रोग्रेसिव नहीं हैं तो अमेण्डमेन्टस लाइये । आप ने ऐसा किया भी है—बात-बात पर किया है, अब क्या वजह है कि इतनी बड़ी इंस्टीचूशन को डस्ट्राय कर रहे हैं । यह हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि इस बार सुप्रीम कोर्ट के चीफ़ जस्टिस के एप्वाइन्टमेंट पर सारे मुल्क में सुप्रिम कोर्ट के किरदार की तनकीद हुई, उन के लिये बैकवर्ड लुकिंग और कन्ज़र्वेटिव अल्फ़ाज़ का इस्तेमाल हुआ । उस के बाद यहां पर मरहूम कुमारमंगलम साहब ने ऐसी बातों का इज़हार किया जिन से मालूम होता था कि सारे-के-सारे जजैज निकम्मे हैं । जिस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि जूडीशियरी का सारे मुल्क में जो प्रेस्टिज था वह गिर गया, जूडीशियरी के विकास को खाक में मिला दिया । आज तक किसी को इन की तरफ़ उंगली उठाने की हिम्मत नहीं होती थी, मैं खुद भी उन के खिलाफ़ कुछ कहते हुए डरता था—क्योंकि उस में कन्टेम्प्ट आफ़ कोर्ट की बात आ जाती थी । लेकिन जब प्राइम मिनिस्टर और उनके साथियों ने, उन के चमचों ने ही कहना शुरु कर दिया तो उस का आनेवाले जमाने में क्या अन्जाम होगा । इस लिये आप ने चीफ़ जस्टिस की एप्वाइन्टमेन्ट ही नहीं की है, बल्कि सारे कन्ट्री को डिस्एप्वाइन्ट किया है । मैं यह बात इस लिये कहता हूं—अक्सर देहात में जब किसी के साथ ज्यादती होती थी, उस के साथ अन्याय होता था, तो वह कहता था कि में सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जाऊंगा, तुम से सुप्रिम कोर्ट तक जा कर लड़ूंगा, इन्साफ हासिल करुंगा, लेकिन आज उसी देहाती से कहा गया है कि तुम जिस सुप्रीम कोर्ट को समझते थे कि इन्साफ़ का बड़ा मन्दिर है—वह तो नाइन्साफी का देन है, दूसरे मुल्कों में स्मगलिंग करने का अड्डा है । यह आपने बताया कि अब सुप्रीम कोर्ट से लोगों का विश्वास उठ जाये । उसके पहले खयाल था कि कभी कोई ज्यादती करेंगे तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास जायेंगे, आपने कहा सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पास मत जाइये, पार्लमेन्ट सुप्रीम है लेकिन पार्लमेन्ट की सुप्रीमेसी किसी मैनर में, किसी मेथड में एक्सप्रेस होगी या जो भी कुछ आप चाहें वह हो सकता है ? मेरी गुजारिश है कि मैं सीनियर-मोस्ट के उसूल पर जिद नहीं करता लेकिन चूंकि मुझे अपने हुकमरानों की नियत, उनके चाल-चलन पर शुभा है, उनके करैक्टर पर शुभा है इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कोई ऐसा तरीका पैदा होना चाहिए जिससे कि कम से कम इस बात की जमानत हो कि एग्ज़ीक्यूटिव को वक्तन-फवक्तन अपनी मर्जी का जज बिठाने की नौबत न आये ।

Democracy is not the best system but which is the best system that one can think of. Therefore, seniority is not the best system. But can you think of a better system, foolproof system?

जो इस सारे सिस्टम को एक शख्स या दूसरे शख्स की मर्जी पर न छोड़ दे । आपने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के साथ अन्याय किया है । उसके मुतालिक और भी बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं लेकिन मैं आखीर में इकबाल का ही शेर पढ़ना चाहता हूं क्योंकि साल्वे साहब ने एकबाल के शेर का गलत इस्तेमाल किया और मैं उसका सही इस्तेमाल करना चाहता हूं :

खुदावन्दा यह तेरे सादा दिल बन्दे किधर जायें ।

कि दरवेशी भी ऐयारी है सुल्तानी भी ऐयारी ।

अभी हम सोचते थे सुप्रीमकोर्ट के दरवेश जो हैं वह आपके हैं, सुल्तानों ने फैसला दिया उनकी नीयत भी ठीक नहीं है, उनकी नीयत आपने कहा ठीक नहीं है, आपके बारे में हम जानते हैं कि आपकी नीयत ठीक नहीं है और हम सोचते हैं इस मुल्क का क्या होगा, खुदा ही बचाये इस मुल्क की ।

ووٹ ڈالنے کے لئے کہا گیا۔ اگر ایک ووٹ بھی زیادہ آیا تو ممبر یہاں کے لئے چنا گیا چاہے وہ دوسرا آدمی کتنا ہی قابل کیوں نہ ہو، دیانتدار کیوں نہ ہو، اگر اس کے پاس ووٹوں کی ایک مقرر تعداد نہیں ہے تو وہ اس ایوان میں نہیں آسکتا۔ اس کے معنی ہیں کہ یہاں ایوان میں آنے کے لئے بھی ایک قانون، ایک سسٹم ایک انسٹرٹیوشن قائم کیا گیا۔ بعض اوقات صرف قانون کا احترام کرنے سے ہی قانون کا صحیح احترام نہیں ہو سکتا۔ اس وقت امریکہ کے اندر نکسن ہو مسئلہ ہو اپنی ہر مشکل اور الجھن کے لئے قانون کا اور آئین کا سہارا لیتے ہیں انہیں کہا گیا کہ ٹیپ سرنڈر کریں۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ کونسٹیٹیوشنلٹی آف دی پریزیڈنسی، ان سے کہا گیا کہ آپ واٹرگیٹ کمیٹی کے سامنے آئیں، اس میں بھی قانون کا سہارا لیتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح سے سپرسیشن میں بھی حکومت نے اور حکومت کی طرف سے بولنے والوں نے قانون اور آئین کا سہارا لیا ہے۔

سوال یہ ہے کہ یہ شبہ کیوں پیدا ہوا۔ سب سے پہلی بات یہ ہے کہ یہ شبہ اس لئے پیدا ہوا کہ جن حالات میں سیلیکٹ موسٹ جج کو نظر انداز کیا گیا۔ وہ مشکوک تھے۔ جن لوگوں نے کیا۔ ان کی اپنی کردار مشکوک تھی۔ اگر یہ کام کسی ایسی حکومت

شری ایس۔ اے۔ شمیم (سویلگر)۔

ابھی سالوے صاحب جب تقریر کر رہے تھے تو میں نے یہ گستاخی کی تھی اور یہ درخواست کی تھی کہ اب آپ تشریف رکھئے۔ وجہ یہ نہیں تھی کہ میں انہیں روکنا چاہتا تھا بلکہ مجھے ایسا لگ رہا تھا کہ سالوے صاحب اپنا مقدمہ اپنے آپ تباہ کر رہے ہیں۔ اس لئے میں نے انسے یہ کہا کہ اگر آپ تشریف نہیں رکھتے تو آپکے خلاف ڈگری ہو جائیگی۔ انہوں نے اس کو برا مانا، اس کے لئے معافی کا خواستگار ہوں۔

تقریر سن کر مجھے اس بات کا یقین ہو گیا کہ ایسے لوگوں کے ہاتھ میں سپریم کورٹ کے چیف جسٹس کا ہی نہیں بلکہ تمام ججوں کی تقرری کا اختیار نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ ان کی تقریر سن کر بار بار میں سنجیو کی گوشش کر رہا تھا کہ آخر کیا دلول انکے پاس ہے، کیا لاجک ہے، کیا راشنل ہو سکتا ہے کہ سینیارٹی کے اصول کو ترک کرکے اپنی مرضی کے جج کر سپریم کورٹ کا چیف جسٹس بنایا جائے۔ یہ میری سمجھ میں نہیں آیا۔ سوال یہ ہے کہ سالوے صاحب یا اور کوئی ممبر جو ہاؤس میں ہیں وہ کیوں ہیں۔ اس لئے کہ باقاعدہ ایک قانون کے تحت الیکشن ہوا، پریزائڈنگ آفیسر مقرر ہوا، لوگوں کو

جب عدالت کے سارے جج پروگریسو کہلائینگے- جیسے اس وقت ایک آدمی کو چیف جسٹس بنانا تھا تو پرائم منسٹر، گوکھلے صاحب اور پالیٹکل افیرز کمیٹی نے فیصلہ کیا کہ فلاں جج بڑا پروگریسو ہے اور اس کو اپائینٹ کردیا گیا لیکن جب سارے جج پروگریسو ہونگے تو اس وقت کونسا کرائیٹیریون استعمال کیا جائگا کیا اس وقت سینیرٹی کا خیال کیا جائگا اگر اس وقت سینیرٹی کا خیال کیا جائگا تو اس وقت کونسی سینیرٹی کے سانپ نے کاٹا ہوگا- اس وقت جو بھی آدمی پرائم منسٹر کو پسند ہوگا- قانون منتری کو پسند ہوگا- کیوں پسند ہوگا - اس کی اگر وجوہات ہو سکتی ہیں - اس کو بتا دیا جائگا- اس لئے میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ اس سسٹم کو تباہ کر رہے ہیں-

میری رائے صاحب سے ملاقات نہیں ہے- ہو سکتا ہے کہ بہت اچھے آدمی ہوں- لیکن سوال آدمی کا نہیں ہے سوال انسٹیٹیوشن کا ہے- سسٹم کا ہے- ہم اس کنٹری میں جو سسٹم کو ایک انسٹیٹیوشن کو پریسیچویٹ کرنا چاہتے ہیں- جیسا انہوں نے کہا- کہ وہ سسٹم خطرہ میں پڑ گیا تھا- مجھے خطرہ اس وقت نظر نہیں آرہا ہے- اس وقت رائے صاحب ا ہے آدمی ہونگے- نے کیا ہوتا جن پر ہمارا وشواس ہوتا تو یقین اتنا مہا نہیں ہوتا- یہ اس لئے ہوا کہ ایک خاص ججمینٹ کے فوراً بعد جب کہ لا کمیشن کی شفارشیں ۱۵ سال پہلے کی تھیں خاص ایک مقدمے میں- خاص ایک جج کے سلسلے میں اس قانون کا استعمال ہوا- میں نے اس وقت بھی یہ بات کہی تھی اور آج بھی یہ بات کہتا ہوں- آپ نے اس وقت یہ دلیل دی کہ سپریم کورٹ کے کچھ جج کنزرویٹیو ہیں اور کچھ جج پروگریسیو ہیں- اس لئے پروگریسیو جج کو سپریم کورٹ کا چیف جسٹس ہونا چاہیئے- سب سے پہلے تو مجھے ان لوگوں کے ہی پروگریسیو ہونے پر شک ہے- یہ کونسے انقلابی ہیں- کونسے ریوکیوشنری ہیں جو وایا سپریم کورٹ چیف جسٹس انقلاب لانا چاہتے ہیں- خود ان کا پروگریسیو ہونا مشکوک ہے- ان سے زیادہ پروگریسیو تو اس سائیڈ میں بیٹھتے ہیں- وہ کہتے ہیں کہ یہ برلا- ٹاٹا کے ٹھیکیدار ہیں- ان کو خود ان کی نیت پر شک ہے- پھر یہ لوگ کیسے دعوہ کرسکتے ہیں کہ ہم زیادہ پروگریسو ہیں- ہم اپوئینٹ کرینگے-

دوسری بات- جب یہ کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس وقت سپریم کورٹ کے کچھ جج پروگریسو ہیں اور کچھ ریٹرو گریسو ہیں تو اس وقت کیا ہوگا

[شری ایس - اے - شمیم]

لیکن کل کو یہ ہتھیار میرے دوست واجپئی جی کے ہاتھ میں چلا جائے تو وہ بھی یہی مثال دیںگے - جو آج شریمتی اندرا گاندھی نے دی ہے - اور واجپئی جی کسی آر - ایس - ایس - کے ماننے والے کو سوریم دورت کا چج بنا دیںگے - اور کہیںگے کہ میرے نقطہ نظر میں وہ بڑا پروگریسر ہے -

Excepting Pillo Mody, everybody is trading in progressism.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He is a real progressive.

SHRI PILLO MODY: I am grateful for the exception.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Yes, he must be given credit at least for this follis.

سوال یہ ہے کہ آپ نے اس انسٹیٹیوشن کو ڈیسٹرائے کر کے یہ خطرناک ہتھیار خطرناک تر آدمی کے ہاتھ میں دیا ہے -

ابھی جب میں تقریر سن رہا تھا - تو معلوم یہ ہو رہا تھا کہ بازار میں کوئی ڈاکٹر دوائی بیچ رہا ہے اور اپنی دوا کی تعریف اور گن گا رہا ہے - آپ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم غریبی کو ہٹانا چاہتے ہیں - ہم انقلاب لانا چاہتے ہیں - مجھکو بتلائیے - بیلکوں کا نیشنلائزیشن ہوا - پریوی پرس کا معاملہ آیا اس کو سارے سدن نے سپورٹ کیا - آپ نے غریبی ہٹانے کے سلسلے میں جو پروگرام ہمارے سامنے رکھا - ہم نے اسکو بھی مانا - اب اس بات کو ایک سال ہو رہا ہے - بتائیے اس دوران رائے صاحب نے کونسا تیر مارا ؟ کونسی غریبی ختم کی - آج واجپئی جی مجبور ہوکر کہنے لگے - ہماری پرانی غریبی ہی ہم کو واپس دے دو - - - - -

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा** (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, किसी मेम्बर के खिलाफ यह कहना कि दवा बेचता हुआ नजर आ रहा है—क्या उस मेम्बर पर एस्पर्शन नहीं है ? एक मेम्बर दवा बेच रहा है—कुछ तो सही भाषा में बोलना चाहिये ।

شری ایس - اے - شمیم - ڈاکٹر صاحب آپ بیٹھ جائیے - میں آپ کو جواب دونگا -

**सभापति महोदय** : शमीम साहब, एक बात सुनिये । यह बात हमको भी अखरती है । एक दूसरे के लिए आदर होना चाहिये । आपके लिए उनको रेस्पैक्ट होनी चाहिए और इनके लिए आपको रेस्पेक्ट होनी चाहिये ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : सभापति जी, आपको याद होगा—एक बार प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मेरे लिए कहा था कि मैं रेता भाषण करता हूं जैसा रमणीला आयंगर में करता हूं । इसमें क्या फर्क है—आप दोनों बातों को कम्पेअर कीजिए । इसमें कोई अपमानजनक बात उन्होंने नहीं कही है ।

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : इन्होंने कहा है कि दवा बेच रहे हैं ।

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not think he said anything objectionable.

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شری ایس - اے - شمیم- میری سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کیا دوائی بیچنا کوئی کیٹاچھوئیس ایکٹ ہے یہاں بانٹنے والے لوگ دوا بیچنے کا لائسنس لیتے ہیں- کبھی کسی کو پولس نے نہیں پوچھا کہ دوا کیوں بیچتے ہو- میں تو صرف مودّ اف سیپچ کو ایکسپلین کر رہا تھا- جو دوا بیچتے ہیں وہ اس قسم کی تقریریں کرکے لوگوں کے جذبات ابھارتے ہیں- وہ یہ سوچنے کا موقعہ ہی نہیں دیتے ہیں کہ وہ دوائی ان کے حق میں ہے بھی یا کہ نہیں-

SHRI PILLO MODY: I do not think he said anything objectionable. I was paying a compliment; I do not know why Dagaji has misunderstood it.

میں عرض کر رہا تھا کہ سپریم کورٹ کے جج کس تاریخ سے ریٹروگریڈ اور ڈیجرویٹو ہو گئے- یہ سوال میں نے پہلے بھی پوچھا تھا اور آج بھی پوچھتا ہوں- ان سپریم کورٹ کے ججوں کو سپریم کورٹ تک لیجانے کی ذمیداری کس کی تھی- جج بننے کے پہلے آپ نے ان کے بغل میں اور منہ میں تھرما میٹر رکھا تھا کہ یہ پروگریسو ٹیمپریچر کے ہیں اور یہ ریٹروگریڈ ٹیمپریچر کے ہیں- آپ نے جج بنایا- جن جن کو ان کو ہائی کورٹ سے اٹھایا اور اس کرسی پر بٹھایا- ۱۴ برسوں سے سن رہے تھے کہ بڑے شاندار جج ہیں ان کے ججمینٹ کا بڑا احترام ہوتا ہے- کتنا کریڈٹ ان کو دیا جاتا رہا ہے- ہماری جیوڈیشری کتنی انڈیپنڈینٹ ہے- لیکن کس تاریخ سے ان ججوں کا پارا اتر گیا- کس تاریخ سے شک ہوگیا کہ وہ ریٹروگریسو ہو گئے یہ پتہ نہیں ہے-

دوسری بات یہ ہے ان کو جج بنانے کی ذمیداری کس پر تھی- میرے پتا جی پر تھی یا آپ کے پتاجی پر تھی - جب آپ نے بنایا اور اپنے سسٹم میں ان کی عزت تھی تو آج ان کی پگڑی کو کیوں چھین رہے ہیں- وہ بھی ایک انسان ہیں- ان میں کمزوری بھی ہو سکتی ہے- اب آپ نے جس کو جج بنایا ہے- کیا وہ آدمی نہیں ہے - کیوں ان کو ڈوائی کلین کیا- ان کے ذہن کو ڈوائی کلین کیا- اب ان میں کوئی کمزوری نہیں ہوئی

چیرمن صاحب- ابھی تو صرف ایک ہی جج بدلا ہے- لیکن سپریم کورٹ میں چیف جسٹس کے علاوہ باقی جو تیرہ ججز ہیں ان کے بارے میں آپ کا کیا خیال ہے- اس کے یہ معنی نہیں کہ ابھی تک سپریم کورٹ میں کمزوریٹو جج، بیکورڈ لکنگ ججز تھے، لیکن اب بڑے انقلابی جج آگئے

[شری ایس۔ اے۔ شمیم]

ہیں اور بڑا بھاری انقلاب کرنے والے ہیں۔ ان ۱۳ ججوں کے بارے میں آپ کیا سوچ رہے ہیں۔ کیا اس کا یہ مطلب ہے کہ جب تک ان میں سے ایک ایک جج ریٹائر نہ ہو جائے تب تک اس ملک کی جلتا سلتظر بیٹھیگی؟ کب یہ ہٹھیلگے تاکہ فارورڈ لکنگ لیجسلیشن پاس ہوں۔

آپ کے پاس سمودھان تبدیل کرنے کے لئے تمام اختیارات ہیں۔ آپ نے بہت بار سمودھان کو تبدیل کیا ہے۔ آپ ایک بار نہیں پچاس بار، بلکہ ۱۵۰ بار ترمیم کیجئے۔ یہ ججمینٹ اگر ہمیں سوٹ نہیں کرتا ہے یا انکے ججمینٹ پراگریسو نہیں ہیں تو امینڈمینٹس لیئے۔ آپ نے ایسا کیا بھی ہے۔ بات بات پر کیا ہے۔ اب کیا وجہ ہے کہ اتنی بڑی انسٹی ٹیوشن کو ڈسٹرائے کر رہے ہیں۔ یہ ہماری بدقسمتی ہے کہ اس بار سپریم کورٹ کے چیف جسٹس کے اپوائنٹمنٹ پر سارے ملک میں سپریم کورٹ کے کردار کی تنقید ہوئی۔ انکے لئے بیکورڈ لکنگ اور کنزرویٹو الفاظ کا استعمال ہوا۔ اسکے بعد یہاں مرحوم کمارمنگلم صاحب نے ایسی باتوں کا اظہار کیا جسسے معلوم ہوتا تھا کہ سارے کے سارے ججز نکمے ہیں۔ سکا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ جڈیشری کا سارے ملک میں جو پریسٹیج تھا وہ گرگیا۔ جڈیشری کے وقار کو خاک میں ملا دیا۔ اجتک کسی کو انکی طرف انکلی اٹھانے کی ہمت نہیں ہوتی تھی۔ میں خود بھی انکے خلاف کچھ کہتے ہوئے ڈرتا تھا کیونکہ اس میں کنٹیمپٹ آف کورٹ کی بات آ جاتی تھی۔ لیکن جب پرائم منسٹر اور ان کے ساتھیوں نے ان کے چمچوں نے ہی کہنا شروع کردیا تو اس کے آنے والے زمانے میں کیا انجام ہوگا۔ اس لئے آپ نے چیف جسٹس کی اپائنٹمینٹ ہی نہیں کی ہے۔ بلکہ سارے ملک کو کنفیوژن کیا ہے۔ میں یہ بات اس لئے کہتا ہوں: انڈین دیہات میں جب کسی کے ساتھ زیادتی ہوتی تھی؟ اس کے ساتھ انیائے ہوتا تھا تو وہ کہتا تھا کہ میں سپریم کورٹ تک جاؤنگا۔ تم سے سپریم کورٹ تک جاکر لڑونگا، انصاف حاصل کرونگا۔ لیکن آج اسی دیہاتی سے کہا گیا ہے کہ تم جسر سپریم کورٹ کو سمجھتے نہیں کہ انصاف کا بڑا ماخذ ہے۔ وہ تو ناانصافی دین ہے، دوسرے ملکوں میں سمگل کرنے کا اڈا ہے۔ یہ آپ نے بتایا کہ اب سپریم کورٹ سے لوگوں کا وشواس اٹھ جائے اسکے پہلے خیال تھا کہ کبھی کوئی زیادتی کریگے تو سپریم کورٹ کے پاس جائینگے، آپ نے کہا سپریم کورٹ کے پاس مت جائیے، پارلیمینٹ سپریم ہے، لیکن پارلیمینٹ کی سپریمیسی کسی میٹر میں، کسی

میٹیڈ میں اکسپریس ہوئی یا جو بھی کچھ آپ چاہیں وہ ہو سکتا ہے؟ میری گزارش ہے کہ میں سینیو رٹی کے اصول پر ضد نہیں کرتا - لیکن چونکہ مجھے اپنے حکمرانوں کی نیت پر انکے چال چلن پر شبہ ہے ان کے کیریکٹر پر شبہ ہے اس لئے میں سمجھتا ہوں کوئی ایسا طریقہ پیدا ہونا چاہیئے جس سے کہ کم سے کم اس بات کی ضمانت ہو کہ اگزیکیوٹو کو وقتاً فوقتاً اپنی مرضی کا جج بٹھانے کی نوبت نہ آئے-

Democracy is not the best system but which is the best system that one can think of. Therefore, seniority is not the best system. But can you think of a better system, foolproof system?

جو اس سارے سسٹم کو ایک شخص یا دوسرے شخص کی مرضی پر نہ چھوڑ دے- آپ نے سپریم کورٹ کے ججوں کو انہوں نے کیا ہے- اس کے متعلق اور بھی بہت سی باتیں کہی گئی ہیں- لیکن میں آخیر میں اقبال کا شعر پڑھنا چاہتا ہوں کیونکہ سالوے صاحب نے اقبال کے شعر کا غلط استعمال کیا اور میں اس کا صحیح استعمال کرنا چاہتا ہوں:--

خدا بندہ سے خود پوچھے بتا تیری رضا کیا ہے
تجھے یہ ناز ہے تو فیصلہ اپنا سنا دے گا
خدا بندے سے خود پوچھے بتا تیری رضا کیا ہے
ساده دل بندے کدھر جائیں -
کہ درویشی بھی عیاری ہے
سلطانی بھی عیاری -

ابھی ہم سوچتے تھے سپریم کورٹ کے درویش جو ہیں، سلطانوں نے فیصلہ دیا ان کی نیت بھی ٹھیک نہیں ہے، ان کی نیت آپ کہا ٹھیک نہیں ہے، آپ کے بارے میں ہم جانتے ہیں کہ آپ کی نیت ٹھیک نہیں ہے اور ہم سوچتے ہیں ملک کا کیا ہوگا- خدا ہی بچائے اس ملک کو-]

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): I rise to oppose the Bill moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. This Bill seeks to limit the powers of the President in appointing the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court. The power of the President to appoint Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is unlimited in the sense that he can make the choice from a wide circle. He can take eminent persons from High Court or the Chief Justice of the High Court or any judge or even a practising lawyer. In 1950 the Advocate General of Bihar was elevated to the post of the Chief Justice of the Patna High Court. The powers given to the President under the Constitution are so wide that he can make a good and proper choice in the appointment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. To limit the powers of the President by amending article 124 and to say that he can appoint only the senior-most person would be doing harm to ourselves. Seniority is not a principle or the qualification. When a judge is appointed eminent persons who are at the top of the legal profession are chosen. It may be that the mere fact that one person is appointed two days earlier and, therefore, becomes a senior and in view of that should be chosen as Chief Justice whereas the other persons who are equally competent and equally efficient and who have long years to serve on the Bench should be ignored is not the principle underlying the Constitution. If we accept this amendment we would be putting the clock back.

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

The very object of the Bill, with due respect to my friend, is not laudable. The Constitution should be dynamic. We have amended the Constitution 31 times. The 32 amendment is before the House. It does not mean that we can make it retrogate. We should move with times. Who is the person qualified to be the judge of the Supreme Court or Chief Justice? I would even have Shamim if he qualifies these conditions.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I will not accept, you will supersede me. What is the fun?

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: A judge takes the oath by the Constitution before entering office. We, Members of Parliament, take such oath; the Ministers take oath.

SHRI PILOO MODY: None of you observe it.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: When somebody takes the oath, he should imbibe the socio-economic philosophy embodied in the Constitution. What is the philosophy? The preamble and the directive principles illustrate the socio-economic philosophy of the Constitution. More so article 39(a) and (b). Though the directive principles are directive and not fundamental, they are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country. Whenever a legislation is passed or some executive action taken, these principles should be given effect to. If a legislation is passed and the judges go on striking it down on the ground that it offends the fundamental rights in Part III, the country cannot go ahead. The fundamental rights of the poor, of the many, are embedded in Part IV, *i.e.* directive principles. A judge who thinks of the fundamental rights of a few and sits in an ivory tower, not seeing the aspirations and urges of the people should not adorn the Bench of the Supreme Court or High Courts, much less the coveter post of Chief Justice.

How do we know whether a person is suitable to be appointed as Chief Justice of India? Well, his judgments and utterances in public reveal his mind, his thinking and his philosophy, whether he is progressive and moving with the times or he only confines himself to the law books he studied in college and the Constitution as framed in 1950, without taking into account the moving events and the aspirations of the people. Therefore, seniority is not the principle in itself. Maybe the seniormost judge if otherwise suitable also can be appointed. It is not that the seniormost judge should not be appointed.

I do not see any reason why article 124 should be amended simply because three judges were superseded. It is a coincidence. It so happened that the appointment had to be done on the next day after the judgement was delivered. Therefore, it gave raise to suspicious and doubts. The Law Commission has recomended that the Chief Justice should have five years of service left. The seniormost judge may have just one month to go. There are so many other considerations which should weigh with the President. If we limit the appointment to only the seniormost judge, I am afraid we would be putting the clock back. It is not correct to say that judges who have been apppointed are stooges of the Government. Even after Justice Ray was appointed as Chief Justice, so many judgments have been delivered by the Supreme Court and many of them have gone against the government also. For instance, section 17 of MISA was struck down. So many detenus in West Bengal and other places were released. Thereforce, to say that judges are appointed only to suit the convenience of government is not correct.

Mr. Limaya suggested that a committee of five consisting of the reitiring Chief Justice, some eminent men of the Bar Council etc. should consult amongst themselves and give a panel of names to be approved by Parliament. It is a noval procedure. Our Constitution does not envisage this. The Constitution envisages that the executives advises the President and the President makes the appointment by warrant. That power should be left to

the President. Let it not be misunderstoood that Government always wants to appoint as judge a person who toes the line of the Government. So many legislations have been struck down by the courts and Parliament as the sovereign supreme body can pass laws to correct the deficiencies pointed out in the judgment and get over the difficulties created by the judgment. We have done so in the past.

That power is still there. Therefore, Parliament is Supreme. The sovereignty of Parliament is there. The Supreme Court and the High Courts act as the guardian of the Constitution. They look into the legislations passed and strike down particular provisions of the Acts which in their wisdom contravene the provisions of the Constitution. I have certainly no grouse aganst them for doing that. I have nothing against the Judges who struck down, for example, the Bank Nationalisation Act or the enactment relating to abolition of privy purses. Yet, the Parliament has the right to pass suitable legislation, remedying the defects of the earlier legislation, and we did so.

Here I would again emphasize that seniority is not a qualification for appointment as Chief Justice. The appointment to that post will be of a person who is the most suitable man, an independent man, a man who is known for his honesty, integrity and wisdom, in the judgment of the Government. When such a judge is appointed to that high post, he would naturally like to prove himself to be independent, to be strong and honest because he wants to build an image for himself. He does not want to be a stooge of the Government which he will be if he always supports the actions of the Government. The principle that the senior-most judge should be appointed the Chief Justice is not a principle which should be embodied in the Constitution. So, I oppose this Billl.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to congratulate my esteemed friend, Shri Vajpayee, for bringing this Bill before the House. I congratulate him all the more because he anticipated way back in 1971 what will happen in 1972-73. It somehow his Bill had been brought into the statute book earlier, probably the later events would not have taken place. But after having congratulated Shri Vajpayee for bringing this Bill and for initiating this discussion, I would like to say that the remedy that he has given is not going to solve the problem which he has posed.

Before I come to the general discussion of this Bill, may I say one more thing at the outset? I am sorry to find that there is considerable political heat introduced into the arguments on both sides of the House, and that too, quite unnecessarily. I am not suggesting that any question regarding judicial matters can wholly be taken out of the political considerations or considerations of public life. But we should certainly consider such an important issue in as non-partisan a manner as possible. What I am trying to sugggest is, while political interests are bound to come in, why should party politics be injected into the discussion?

If you look at the 'Statement of Objects and Reasons', as given by Shri Vajpayee it is well-worded and it says very briefly and neatly what he wants to convey. He says that his object is "to ensure the independence and impartiality of the Supreme Court of India". I do not think anybody disputes that. But then he says that Government has "unlimited power in appointment of the Chief Justice of India". With all respect to my esteemed friend, I want to know whether this premise is wholly correct. If this premise is wholly correct and if under the Constitution the Government has unlimited power in the apppointment of the Chief Justice, then of course the rest of his arguments automically follow. But I am not so sure whether it is right to say that even according to the Constitution and according to our constitutional conventions and practices established druing in the last 20 years and more, Government have necessarily got or used unlimited powers. A written Constitution is bound to say something which on paper sometimes may

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

sound very dangerous, or over-powering or overwhelming or very comprehensive. But this is limited, as years pass by, as decades pass by, by a variety of constitutional pratices and conventions that are built around the basic democratic values and principles. Therefore, I am not so sure that my esteemed friend, Shri Vajpayee, is quite right when he says that Government have an unlimited power in the appointment of the Chief Justice. If the Government has not got an unlimited power, then his next argument, his next premise, becomes somewhat weak.

He says:

"This power....

—which means it is an unlimited power—

"....may undermine....

—of course, he says, "may"—

"....the independence and impartiality of the highest organ of the judiciary....

—and, therefore, he says:

"....that only the senior-most Judge of the Supreme Court becomes the Chief Justice..."

On this point, "that only the senior most Judge of the Supreme Court becomes the Chief Justice", I have my own difficulties and doubts. To say that merely because he is the senior most Judge and, therefore he must automatically become the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, would not hold good for all times and for all occasions.

Having said this, I can say that Shri Vajpayee's objectives and reasons, some of them laudable and some others tempting, taken them as a whole do not give us a correct picture of the whole situation in the democratic set-up of our country as it exists today. Therefore, I find, it is very difficult for a person like me to accept Shri Vajpayee's Bill as it is.

I am sure, even if he does not withdraw his Bill, it is not going to be passed because, unfortunately, we on this side have not got the majority. I have been seeing in the last one year that even on matters which come up under Private Members' Bills and Resolutions, where a party whip need not prevail, the party whip prevails. That is why I am saying that this Bill is not going to be passed even though Shri Vajpayee does not withdraw it.

Now, I go to the next point that you cannot completely divorce political discussion from discussion on judicary After all, today, politics is very much a part and parcel of every walk or life, including judiciary. But because it is impossible to separate the two entirely, namely, politics and judiciary, it does not mean that judicial matters need necessarily be got mixed up with party warfares, party struggles and party interests. What I want to submit is that party warfare must not be there in matters relating to judicial affairs and that political considerations alone must not be there when you take judicial matters into consideration.

We all know, as is self-evident, that the place of judiciary in any scheme of governmental machinery is not only important but it is very fundamental.

One can say that the work of Judges, is particularly, at the highest level in the Supreme Court, in our country, is more profound than prominent. What they do, they do not do it in the limelight of publicity; what they do, they do not do it in glaring atmosphere with everybody watching them. But, at the same time, what they do affects the smallest man in the farthest end of the country because he is concerned with the basic tenets and philosophy of Indian Constitution.

It is also agreed that such a judiciary, specially of a country which has got a written Constitution where the judiciary has a particularly pivotal role to play, a crucial role to play, must have traditions of independence, impartiality and integrity. Now, in last 20 years and odd, these traditions were, one can say, by and large well-established. It is only during the last couple of years because of the interferenc of party politics into judicial matters, that people's faith in these three traditions of independence, impartiality and integrity

has been impaired. That is why this question has cropped up in the proportion in which it has.

What is important is that an ordinary citizen of the country is not bothered about as to whether the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court appointed in manner "A" or in manner "B'. What he is bothered about is whether the justice that he is going to get....

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): On a point of order. The time allotted to this Bill will be over by 5.40..

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIEH: That has been extended by the House.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I was not aware of it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: As I was saying, the common man is interested in seeing that he gets justice, that there is fairplay, that democratic values and temper are not only respected but practised increasingly, that democratic habits and behaviour get strengthened in the soil of Indian democracy. I also freely concede the point that, in a country like ours, and indeed in a world like ours, we are all living in an atmosphere of modernism, socialism and secularism, and each one of us, therefore, including the judges, of course, must be in a position, and must be willing, to absorb this atmosphere. Having said this, when I come to the question of Supreme Court's composition and powers and significance, as laid down by our Constitution, I want to suggest this. Ours is a written Constitution, and we have followed to an extent the American system, the American model. We have also established in our country a parliamentary system of Government and have tried to adopt certain conventions and certain practices that obtain in the British Parliamentary democracy. In both these countries or, in general in the western 'democratic' world, traditions and practices of judiciary and the institution of judiciary are well established. In a country like America, for example, appointments are made by the President. Late Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam was at pains in telling this House some months ago, before his tragic death, in detail as to how many Presidents in the United States, in what manner, tried to make their own appointments for the U. S. Supreme Court. But the point to be noted is that, in spite of the fact that in a country like America appointments are made by the executive authority, there are other pressures and other restraints of public opinion, of the freedom of press, of the enlightened academic people in the universities, of writers, of dissenters, of people who critisise in as effective a manner as possible. In the absence of these checks, and factors of importance of public opinion here in India, you cannot merely say, 'Because in America, the President appoints the judges, here also we must appoint judges in a like manner'. You must first see that an effective public opinion is available in this country. Therefore, it is a difficult and a ticklish question.

I agree partly with some of my friends on the Government benches that this question of appointment of judges, particularly the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, has to be considered in the light of certain situations, problems and strategies- the sitution in India, the problem of India and the strategies for India. I agree that these are different, more difficult and often more depressing, for, the stark reality is that the vast millions of our people are very poor. But because the situation is different, we need not necessarily say, 'We will go all the way to the other side and see to it that we want everything according to our own ideas; therefore, even the judiciary must accept or must conform to our own points of view and to our own attitudes".

On the question of appointment of judges and particularly of the Chief Justice, our Constitution has made certain provisions. As I said at the outset, those provisions have been well built by certain Constitutonal practices. And, what is important, these Constitutional practices and provisions together have created certain Constitutional conventions. I want to suggest that these conventions have the same validity or even greater validity some times than the law of the land, the law of the Constitution, because here is something which has been built up brick by

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brick over a period of years and decades and you cannot throw away these conventions to the winds.

I was referring earlier to the upsurge in the last five years. There have been political pressures, economic compulsions and popular demands, people's demands, and, therefore, all kinds of ideas like judges in society, judges in polity, etc. are brought up for public discussion. During this debate also members have spoken about the philosophy, approach, mentality, ideology, opinions and comments and views of a judge. Inevitably all these factors are going to be injected into whatever a judge says or does and I would not say these are not important. But if you want to remove the dangerous practice which the Government of India are trying to adopt for the last couple of years, *i.e.* trying to put more of party politics into it rather than ensuring the independence and impartiality of the judiciary the remedies outlined by some of my friends on this side may not work, however attractive they may appear.

For instance, Mr. Vajpayee said that the seniormost judge should automatically become the Chief Justice; I feel seniority by itself has nothing sacrosanct about it. Because of my experience in the educational field, I have begun to feel increasingly that seniority does not work at least in two fields of human activity—education and judiciary. You must constantly have fresh ideas and a certain contact with the problems of the day, the aspirations of the people of the day. If Mr. Vajpayee says that seniority must be a major consideration, I agree. But if he says that seniority should be the only consideration, I am afraid I shall not be able to see eye to eye with him, because that will create more problems than those in the existing pattern.

Mr. Limaye's solution is equally tempting and attractive. He wants that the immediate past Chief Justice, the retiring Chief Justice and the three seniormost judges of the existing Bench of the Supreme Court should sit together and recommend a panel. Before that, the Bar Council of India will also give advice. The President will then consider the recommendations and take the appointment. So far so good, if it works. But my main objection is to his suggestion that this Presidential recommendation must be brought before Parliament for approval. He says, if there is still some lacunae in the appointment, it will be exposed in Parliament. But he forgets that even if that exposure takes place, he cannot undo what has already been done by the recommendation of the President supported by the kind of machinery he has outlined, because parliamentary approval, is the last analysis, whether one likes it or not, means approval of the majority party. Thereore, it amounts to the same thing. Instead of in the beginning, you have it afterwards. Nonetheless, the Government say will be final.

As far as possible and as long as we can help it, let us, therefore, do our best to develop certain areas of public opinion, certain factors which are responsible for creating public opinion like a free press and radio—not All India Radio under the charge of Mr. Gujral, but a rtdio based on the BBC pattern, an autonomous corporation under the charge of no minister. I remember, in 1956, Sir Anthoney Eden, the then British Prime Minister told BBC, "I want to speak to the British people and explain why the British Government has taken a particular stand at the time of the Suez crisis". The BBC told him, "You will get an opportunity provided you also agree that we will have to ask the Leader of the Opposition to have his say on the same BBC channel!"

That is the position. What we want is an independent radio based on the lines of the BBC, being an autonomous corporation, and also of course, a free press. The world knows that the American press can throw the Presidential prestige and the Presidential influence to all kinds of winds, and yet nothing happens by way of damage for the press. They are allowed so much of freedom.

That kind of approach we should have in radio, in television, in our universities, on the part of our writers and intellectuals and if we can help to get public opinion articulated with the help of these factors we can certainly do something better. Of course, I agree, it is a long-term objective, ir cannot be done quickly. I agree there. But, after all, democracy itself, Mr. Vajpayee will agree, is a long-term project. You can't say that because it is a long-term project you must not do something with regard to these matters. We must, day in and day out, both in the Parliament and outside, go on telling the Government that we want these various institutions to be developed in such a way that public opinion becomes strong, that democritic traditions and institutions just cannot be tampered with. Government cannot even think of doing it. That is the sort of approach which we want to create but that is a long-term objective.

Now, what is the short-term remedy which we can do? I agree that Shri Vajpayeeji has given one remedy. Shri Madhu Limaye has given some other remedy. If you will permit me, Justice Hegde, in his recent book 'Crisis in India Judiciary' has given a third remedy. I will not take time in reading the whole thing but I invite your attention to pages 92 and 93 of this book by Mr. Justice H.S. Hegde. I quote from his book 'Crisis in India Judiciary'. He says:

> "The hopes of our founding fathers that our executive will respect the independence of the judiciary have failed. The Constitutional provisions relating to the appointment of Judges have not been honestly implemented. They have been perverted. Political and party considerations have been introduced in appointing judges to the superior courts. Therefore, new ways have to be divised to maintain the independence of the judiciary. Several suggestions have been made by various individuals and associations."

And then he himself gives one suggestion. He admits that this also could be one of the suggestions but he is not sure whether that suggestion also would be workable. I hesitate to give my own suggestion to this problem. But, Sir, nonetheless, if we want some kind of a safety-valve, some kind of ensuring that Government will not act in a completely arbitrary manner in its thinking and doing, then, I suggest that the immediate past Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the present, that is, retiring Chief Justice, and the three seniormost judges, constituting a Committee of five, unanimously if possible or else by an order of preference, suggest names to the President, out of which the President would be at liberty to select one and make the appointment. But I admit honestly that this also may not work.

Therefore, I want to conclude by saying that although the present situation has got many difficulties and that Government are showing many dangerous trends, I am afraid, because of our anxiety to get rid of those dangers we may not do something or suggest something by way of a solution or remedy which may prove not only unworkable but may prove undesirable. It is just like a debate on unicameralism and bicameralism, whether you have one chamber or two chambers. All over the world, especially democratic world, everybody agrees that unicameralism is better than bicameralism, because it saves time, it saves repetition, it saves money etc. And, Sir, various arguments have been laid down. In this House also some months back there was a debate on that subject, but what happens in practice? Everybody says, after all, unicameralism is good in theory but *chalta nahi hai;* it does not work in practice; therefore, let us go back to Bicameralism. Similarly, with regard to appointment of a Chief Justice other methods are found and suggested but they do not work, but the one that obtains today works with some dangers and difficulties.

Sir, a very valuable debate has taken place. I request the Government to see to it that when they make all these judicial appointments to the highest bodies, persons

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or offices, they do so with all the care for ensuring democratic values, democratic temper and democratic traditions.

If they do it and if their doings are supported and strengthened by a free and independent press, vital radio network run by the autonomous Corporations, T. V., University Professors, Writers and Intellectuals then I am sure that in decades to come, we shall have established enough safeguards and enough warnings to any Government of the day that may be, that they dare not appoint people to chief justiceships who are not acceptable to the people, who are not acceptable to the bar and who are not acceptable to the judiciary and, what is more important, whose appointment may prove a kind of an impairing of the common man's faith in the integrity, impartiality and independence of the judiciary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, if you allow me I would like to finish my speech to-day because I may not be here,

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please. You will have to continue next time if you take more time.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If you give me five more minutes, it will be all right.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: You can give him five more minutes.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, when I hear this debate and when I see the way the party which has been operating, I see very little sense in having any sort of a debate at all. I see the hon. Minister for Law sitting there patiently hearing all the speeches that are made—sometimes listening and sometimes not listening—and collecting merely the materials for a rebuttal knowing ahead of time that nothing is going to change it. After all, they are the masters and they will rule as they like. But, when I heard the learned Professor—Prof. Mavalankar—coming here and giving us his professional lecture of all the pros and cons of every system and every suggestion that has been made and then ends us by saying that we are indeed in search of longterm solutions through his long speech, I am somewhat distressed what is it that has happened and that has called for this amendment. There was no need to discuss this problem but for the fact that a few months ago, the Government, but of sheer vindictiveness, sheer malaise and sheer *malafides* acted in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the country, prejudicial to the interests of democracy, prejudicial to the interests of the people of this country and also prejudicial to the interests of those that were not members of the ruling party.

This is a fact. I have not, so far, heard in the millions of words that have been strewed out any one logical and valid reason why this particular process was adopted at this particular time in order to supersede a particular judge and instal, in his place, another particular judge. Not one logical and sensible argument has been advanced at all. And therefore, when I see all my friends on the ruling benches getting up one after another—Mr. Salve, Mr. Jagannath Rao and Mr. Sathe, of course, I did not hear him but, I am sure, he did the same performance—and many others too getting up like those people orchestrated from somewhere behind the scenes and somewhere behind the dark curtains, coming and giving and trying to bring logic into a situation to justify the vindictive act of the Government, what are the reasons that had been advanced that seniority cannot be a principle or a healthy precedent for appointing a Supreme Court Judge? They have done it for 26 years and I think that the judiciary has survived rather well. They have been doing it all this time. Only on two occasions they did not do it because there were very valid and overriding reasons why they could not do it, in the case of Mr. Justice Imam who, unfortunately had turned the corner before he has reached that stage and, in the case of Justice Sen, who was not entitled to under his qualification, being an I.C.S. Officer, by occupying this

seat by seniority. But, for others this system is working well.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT (Kolaba): Where there no ICS Chief Justices in the Bombay High Court?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not know.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Mr. M. C. Chagla?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Chagla was from the ICS?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: Mr. Wanchoo was from the ICS.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not know why he is asking a question of me. I am not a Minister. He can ask that of the Law Minister.

What I am saying is that why this was done on this occasion has never been explained logically, except by Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam who was brutally frank. He gave his great oration. He had his great thesis which he expounded in this House, the thesis which he had learnt from his school—days or otherwise, a thesis completely foreign to our country, which he expounded. Therefore, I salute the man for his basic honesty. He was right when he said "We want to pick and choose people who will be sympathetic to our point of view". If that is an acceptable principle, I command Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam for his honesty because that was the only logically valid reason advanced in Parliamet why this supersession took place. Therefore, if the House is prepared to accept the Mohan Kumaramangalam thesis, if this country is willing to accept the communist thesis of a society, I think what the Government did was logical, was in its own interest, although, may be, not in its wisdom.

The point, therefore, that arises is that this action must be judged in the context of certain circumstances, because there is no logical reason for it. There is no logical reason why seniority on this particular occasion was bypassed. Yes, the Law Commission was brought out of the grave in order to justify it. But what did the Law Commission say? The Law Commission said that if seniority was to be bypassed, Government must make out a case; they must have certified the next in line to be either mad, senile to be of inamoral character, of having loafed on the bazars or streets of the country or having indulged in black-marketing or having been a Minister of the Government of India. These disqualifications, to brought before the country, would have created a credible case why this particular judge was bypassed.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Can he read the relevant passage from the Law Commission's report?

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am not a lawyer. I do not read the Law Commission's report. I have contempt for such reports, and I have contempt for the arguments that he is advancing.

Therefore, the only reason why this was done was *mala fide*. It is, therefore, that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has brought forward this legislation so that at least when this Government is in power, the law of the land should be so framed that opportunity for such *mala fide* does not exist. Once this Government is thrown out and voted out by the people, a time will come when we adopt Mr. Purushottam Mavalankar's thesis and think in terms of long-term projections about the BBC and how to frame public opinion with intellectuals, writers and professors. But till that time, the Government has to be restrained in the excessive abuse of power, in order to see that this sort of thing does not happen again. This is really the logic of the situation.

Unfortunately now, these things have to be debated in Parliament, since, as I started off by saying, in Parliament, the whip operates on the left of me up to where Shri Raghu Ramaiah is sitting..

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue on the next day....

SHRI PILOO MODY: I shall be finishing in a minute. I said that I would take just five minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already given him five minutes more.

SHRI PILOO MODY: But it is not yet five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him conclude.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Therefore, the whip that operates secretly, whether one-line or two-line or three-line, brings about a performance here and an interrupter there who will go on chanting the same song which is examined either under logic or under philosophy or even just plain sportsmanship will not stand up at all. Therefore, I think that Mr. Vajpayee is doing the country a great service in bringing forward this amendment.

I hope that when this Government is out of office and I bring forward another amendment which will take care of the many features that Shri Purushottam Mavalankar has brought forward, he will support me in that.

18.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 19, 1973/Kartika 28, 1895 (Saka).*

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